"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably showers today; Sunday fair; shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,721. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

HOLLAND HAS RUMOR KAISER HAS ABDICATED; REICHSTAG ON STRIKE STOPS ALL BUSINESS; CREDIT BILL HALTED TILL SITUATION CLEARS

ALFONSO PLEDGES HIS NEUTRALITY TILL END OF WAR

Tells Interviewer Spain Will Not Fight Unless She Is Attacked.

CANNOT OFFER MEDIATION

Predicts Upheavals in All Countries After War, with Governments Leaning to Socialism.

FEARS NO REVOLUTION NOW

Explains the Country's Industrial Unrest, Catalonia's Aspirations, and Army's Movement for Reform.

By H. G. GREENWALL.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, July 12.—Although Spain is passing through an important phase of her history, when every man in Governmental power, from the King downward, is working for the welfare of the country, the King found time to receive me this morning, and for upward of an hour talked to me about Spain and the war. No one could fail to be impressed by the King's vigorous personality, his vim, and his extraordinary knowledge of men and affairs, both in Spain and abroad. He is both grave and gay in turn, but his fascinating smile never leaves his face.

At the very outset of our conversation I remembered a remark made to me by a prominent New York financier who, when he returned to Paris after having had an audience with the King, said to me: "Say, if that King ever wants to quit his job we shall be mighty pleased to have him in Wall Street."

But I am or the opinion that this King is not going to quit his job. True, his business knowledge is wonderful, as was evidenced when he spoke to me about the commercial relations between the Allies and Spain, but his Majesty is obviously capable of steering the ship of State and heading his country toward safe waters. That is evidently his preoccupation.

King Quite Ready to Talk.

When I was ushered into the King's presence I told his Majesty I had been sent to Spain to investigate the crisis, and therefore it was my duty to obtain all shades of opinion. His Majesty seemed pleased with my frankness. Leading me to a sofa, he produced cigarettes, and said:

"Sit down and let us talk." From this onward our conversation was of a most informal and friendly character.

"What do you want me to tell you first?" asked the King.

I replied that our readers would be interested to learn of the past, present, and future part of Spain in the world war.

"The part we have played in the past is so well known that I do not think it necessary to recall it," replied his Majesty, "but," he continued, "our part now and for the future must be the rôle of a neutral. We must not enter the war. We must remain neutral until the end. We shall be neutral," he exclaimed, speaking emphatically, "unless we are attacked. I cannot allow the honor of my country to be besmirched."

Passing in review Spain's commercial relations with the Allies, the King said:

"My relations with England and France are excellent. We are able to supply these countries with the material they require. I am glad to say that our relations with Italy are of the friendliest character, and if England could send us coal and the United States could send us cotton everything would be perfect."

The King developed a novel thesis of the relationship of Spain with the Allies and the Central Powers.

"France and England are our earliest neighbors," he said. "It is like a man who lives in perfect harmony with neighbors on either side of him. Familiarity breeds passing friction. This does not affect the real traditional ties between Spain and those two nations. Some Spanish people, like others who have not been touched by the war, admire the pre-war reputation of the German Army. To sum up the situation, some people in this country who are pro-German are by no means anti-Ally."

Trade Relations with Allies.

The King then returned to the question of commercial relations between Spain and the Allies, and said:

"I quite understand and interpret in a friendly manner the decision of England with regard to the importation of fruit. It is quite obvious that England has not ships now with which to import oranges. Before the war we sent half our crop to Germany and Russia. Now, of course, it is quite impossible to send fruit to those countries, but I hope next year that England will see her way to allow the importation of oranges. It might be possible to send, say, a hundred tons of oranges in

Continued on Page 3.

London Air Raid Inquiry Promised by Lloyd George

LONDON, July 13.—Premier Lloyd George and General Jan Smuts will undertake a general investigation of the German air raids over London. Mr. Lloyd George today gave this assurance to a deputation that called on him in reference to the measures taken to protect the city against attacks from the air. He said the Cabinet had decided that he and General Smuts should take charge personally of the investigation now proceeding.

DEPORTED I.W.W.'S FED BY THE ARMY

Gen. Bell, at El Paso, Rushes Supplies to the 1,200 Men Driven from Arizona.

TROOPS TO TAKE CHARGE

Exiles Will Be Removed to Columbus Under Guard—Wilson Condemns Deportations.

HERMANAS, N. M., July 13.—Danger of starvation which today became very real for the 1,200 men who were deported from Bisbee, Ariz., yesterday, as members of the I. W. W., was abated with the arrival here of two cars of provisions from the United States Army base at El Paso. A truck load of supplies from Columbus also arrived tonight.

Acting under orders from Governor Lindsay, the deported men were placed under arrest tonight by Sheriff Simpson of Luna County, N. M., and District Attorney J. S. Vaughn. The officers have orders to take the 1,200 men to Columbus, where they will be held in restraint and fed at the State's expense until final arrangements have been made for their disposition.

Governor Lindsay telegraphed the State and War Departments and President Wilson that he considered the refugees a national problem, and tonight he was awaiting a reply to his request that the State be relieved of responsibility for the charges thrust upon it by Arizona.

Apparently responsibility for the deportation was fixed today when General Superintendent F. B. King of the El Paso & Southwestern, declared in Douglas that Walter Douglas, a Vice President of that road, had instructed him to transport the men to Columbus. Douglas is a leading official of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, which is heavily interested in Bisbee mines. The idea in taking them to that point was to force their cure on to military authorities stationed there, King indicated.

Telegraph Office Swamped.

The situation here today was a queer one. The commander of the troops here confined his efforts to preserving order and carrying out the dictates of humanity in seeing that the deported horde did not suffer from hunger. The former Bisbee residents were left much to themselves, and those who had money besieged the little telegraph office with telegrams of protest to State officials, telegrams asking for aid, and telegrams notifying their families, some of them in Bisbee, that they were all right. The flood of messages made transmission of press dispatches difficult. Some were taken to Columbus for filing.

There was no attempt at violence and no disorder has been reported by any citizen of this town. Except a few who started afoot for Columbus or some other point within striking distance, most of them simply made the best of their lot and waited for action by county, State or Federal officials. Their attitude was one of restraint, rather than apathy.

W. B. Cleary, Bisbee attorney, and well known labor advocate, who was deported with the others, has taken unofficial charge of the party. He has counseled that the deported men make the best of the situation. Cleary issued the following statement tonight:

"There were 1,200 men deported from Bisbee yesterday. With few exceptions they were all underground miners, the others being small business men of the Warren district, which includes Bisbee, Lowell, and Warren. The men were on a strike for better conditions particularly for two men on a machine, which is the custom in most mining districts. The men also asked discontinuance of the physical examination which every man is obliged to submit to before obtaining a job and which has been used as a basis of blacklist. Under its guise men who are physically able have been refused work because of their political affiliations and principles.

Demanded $6 a Day.

"Another demand was for a six dollar wage per day as a minimum, six dollars today not having any more purchasing power than three dollars and fifty cents had when miners received that sum, and copper was selling at 14 and 15 cents a pound.

"The strike on the part of the miners was most peaceful. In the neighborhood of ninety per cent. of the underground workers went out. There was no physical violence. The police records show far fewer arrests during the time of the strike than during ordinary times.

"About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th a rounding-up of the men on strike began. The strikers were members of the I. W. W. and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Men from Bisbee, Lowell, Warren, and Douglas, and the county adjacent thereto, to the number of 2,200, mostly armed with rifles and revolvers and some with clubs, assisted in the work of the round-up. Some of the miners were treated without any show

Continued on Page 4.

RUSSIANS PRESS FOE IN GALICIA ON 50-MILE LINE

Advance Spreads from the Carpathians to North of the Dniester River.

MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED

Korniloff's Cossacks Preparing Dash at Stryj Junction on Railroad to Lemberg.

ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH

Important Counterattacks by the Teuton Armies There Looked For by Military Experts.

PETROGRAD, July 13, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—On a front of nearly fifty miles from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians the Russians have advanced westward across the Lomnica and north across the Dniester, capturing several villages and important enemy positions. North of the Dniester, in the region of Halicz, says the War Office statement, the Russians captured important heights and drove the enemy back to northeast of Ehilus, occupying two villages. Southwest of Kalusz the Russians captured Perchinsko, west of Bohorodczany. The official statement reads:

In the region of Vladimir-Volynski (Volhynia,) southeast of Kiselin, enemy detachments under cover of artillery fire attacked our positions and entered our trenches, but were expelled by reserves which came forward immediately, restoring the situation.

The engagements on the Honika River (northwest of Halicz) continued to develop Thursday. Our troops crossed to the left bank of the river confluence and captured heights on the line of the River Dniester-Bukazowice-Bludniki. After a stubborn battle the enemy was driven back from the heights to the northeast of Ehilus. We occupied the villages of Studzlanka and Podhorki.

In the region of Kalusz a Bohemian regiment by means of a daring cavalry attack captured four heavy guns. Southeast of Kaluez on the Landstrum-Lazianya-Krasne front our troops engaged in battle with the enemy captured the crossings of the River Lomnica on the road to Kornistov and Dolina. The crossings of the river at Perhinsko were captured by us.

On the rest of the front there were fusillades.

On the Rumanian and Caucasus fronts the situation is unchanged.

Now the eyes of General Korniloff's Cossacks are turned toward the railway centre of Stryj, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, a junction of the line from Lemberg to Lawoczne, and of a branch line to Chodorow.

Ten officers and 850 rank and file, mostly Germans, were captured in the course of the battles in Eastern Galicia on Wednesday. Five heavy guns and ten machine guns also were taken.

Military writers describing the defensive say its chief surength is on the east and northeast, but weaker on the south. There is widespread expectation of an important counterattack on the northern front.

VIENNA, July 13, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today by the Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters Staff:

In Rumania and on the army front of the Archduke Joseph there was lively enemy reconnoitring activity. Several Russian thrusts against our Lomnica position were repulsed.

In Volhynia our reconnoitring detachments dispersed several enemy skirmishing parties.

BERLIN, July 13, (Via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian attacks at several places on the Lomnica line, in Galicia, between the Dniester and the Carpathians, were repulsed yesterday, according to the War Office announcement made today, which read:

Army Group of Prince Leopold: On the Dvina, near Smorgon, and on the Shara there was spirited fighting, and also west of Lutsk there was a temporary revival of activity in consequence of our reconnoitring thrusts. Russian attacks south of the Dniester at several places on the Lomnica line were rendered futile.

Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: Enemy reconnoitring detachments pressed forward toward our positions at several places after heavy artillery preparation. They were repulsed everywhere.

Macedonian Front: East of the Nidze Planina a successful Bulgarian thrust dispersed local Serbian counterattacks, which failed with heavy losses.

A supplementary bulletin made public tonight says:

In the east the firing activity between the Zlota Lipa and the Narajuvka has increased. South of the Dniester the situation is unchanged. Minor engagements have taken place south of Kalusz.

Menocal Suspends Constitution and Calls Cuban Congress

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 13.—President Menocal has suspended the constitutional guarantees and called an extra session of Congress.

The President's decree reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, there is in possession of the Government positive information that demonstrates the continued existence in the country of a state of moral and material perturbation, fomented in part by alien elements even after the criminal uprising instituted in February last has been conquered and suppressed, in what concerns its centres of any importance,

"Therefore I decree, first, that all guarantees established by the Constitution of the Republic in its Articles Nos. 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 27 are hereby declared suspended;

"Second, that in all provinces of the national domain the law of public order of April 23, 1870, ordered published in Cuba Sept. 24, 1879, is placed in force;

"Third, that this decree will commence to take effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic."

GOETHALS TO RUSH BIG SHIP PLANTS

Will Establish Two Government Yards to Produce Steel Tonnage of 2,500,000.

TAKES THE REINS FIRMLY

Backed by President, He Announces Start on Enlarged Program Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is in supreme charge of the Government's shipbuilding program, and no one will be permitted to embarrass him or interfere with his plans, not even William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board. This became known definitely today.

Reports that General Goethals might retire were thus shattered. It can be stated on authority that he was never more determined to stick to his post and carry out the program which he believes to be for the best interests of the country than he is today. Having received full power he intends to use it, and any effort to overrule his plans will find him ready for a fight in the open. It is predicted here tonight that no such emergency will arise.

Main Dependence on Steel.

In his letter General Goethals told Mr. Denman that he would depend mainly upon ships of fabricated steel in fighting the submarine menace, and that on Monday he would offer contracts for the building of two plants, to be owned by the Government, for the construction of 400 of these ships, aggregating 2,500,000 tons. He did not ask for advice, but made the definite statement "I shall." The General also said that the wooden ship program had been enlarged from his first estimate, but he placed a wreath on the grave of the so-called Hough design, which Mr. Denman has advocated. General Goethals, it is understood, disapproves the design as impracticable, and it is stated also that it has been rejected by Lloyd's. The increased wooden production was accepted by the Denman-Eustis faction as a crumb of comfort.

The letter came as a surprise to Chairman Denman. After reading it carefully he dictated a short statement, saying that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation would be held Monday to consider it. He did not believe, he said, that there would be any disagreement after a full discussion of the details.

Text of Goethals's Letter.

General Goethals's letter to Chairman Denman reads:

Now that the President has authorized the Emergency Fleet Corporation to exercise the powers granted by Congress to build and commandeer ships, I intend, on Monday, to start ship construction which will complete my shipbuilding program. My full program is as follows:

1. *Ships now building:*

Contracts for 348 wood ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage capacity of 1,218,000 tons, at a cost, completed, of approximately $173,000,000.

In addition, I have under negotiation contracts for about 100 wood ships.

Contracts for 77 steel ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage of 642,800 tons, at a cost of approximately $101,690,256.

There are thus provided 425 ships of all sorts, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,860,800, at a cost of approximately $275,000,000, besides 100 more wood ships under negotiation. I shall continue to let all contracts for wood ships of design approved by the naval

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GERMAN POLICIES SHAKEN

Political Crisis Taken in Washington as Evidence of Internal Strain.

DEMOCRACY LIKELY TO GAIN

And a Speedy Movement for No-Indemnity Peace Is Thought Possible.

REVOLUTION NOT LIKELY

Statement on German Crisis Issued in Washington Warns Against Hope of Break Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Important information reaching the State Department shows that the German political crisis, while centring around internal reforms, is almost certain to result in a definition of Germany's aims which will place the Imperial Government on record as willing to accept peace without the claims for annexations and indemnities for which Emperor William and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg have been contending.

The outcome of the crisis is bound to be a step forward in the direction of peace, and probably will be construed as indicating that Germany is willing to go to almost any ends to bring the war to a close.

The following statement was given out tonight by the Public Information Committee:

"The question of changes in the personnel of the Government is subordinate in importance. The dispute is over measures rather than men. And whether or not the Chancellor and several Secretaries of State lose their position it is unlikely that the political storm can be stilled until definite action has been taken in regard to internal reform and peace.

"The immediate aims of the German Liberals with respect to these questions may be defined briefly by quotation from Theodor Wolff's editorial in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 9, which has been cabled to Washington:

"It would be wrong and unwise, even if possible, to force other peoples under our yoke and to destroy their independence. However, there is no such possibility. The large majority of the Reichstag sees this and will demand of their Government a clear statement to the effect that Germany renounces all annexations and is conducting a purely defensive war; moreover, that she is ready to negotiate peace on all frontiers.

"Must it, however, be repeated that the most explicit establishing of our conciliatory attitude is not sufficient to hasten peace? If peace within any reasonable time is desired, one must see to it that the German people are not considered by all other cultured lands as a people with neither influence nor independence, and that the German Government is not looked upon as an uncontrolled power planning and doing in secret what it desires."

Revolution Not Likely.

"In spite of the bitterness of the present contest in Berlin, there is not the slightest reason to believe that it will result in anything remotely approaching revolution, or in any diminution of Germany's military power. The crisis probably will lead to internal reforms, which from the point of view of Germany will seem colossal, but will be, in truth, only the first steps toward making the German people masters of their own destiny.

"The most that can be expected to result from the crisis in the near future is: First, abolition of the Prussian three-class voting system and the establishment of equal manhood suffrage; second, a demand by the Reichstag that the Government should declare its adherence to the so-called 'war program of Aug. 4, 1914,' which stated that Germany was not driven to war by the desire of conquest, but that the German people took up arms only in defense of freedom, independence, and to guard their territorial possessions.

"Should elections to the Prussian Diet be based on equal manhood suffrage, control of the Diet would pass from the Junker parties to the Socialists, Radicals, and Clericals, and the internal affairs of Prussia would cease to be controlled by the land-holding aristocrats of East Prussia. But splendid as this reform would be, it would not touch the two vital features in which Germany's constitution must be changed before the German people will control their Government.

"Germany will not be on the road to political freedom until the Chancellor has been made responsible to the Reichstag, and until the Chancellor has been given control over the military authorities.

A Long Way to Democracy.

"At present not only has the Reichstag no control whatever over the Chancellor, who is responsible to the Emperor alone, but the Chancellor is utterly without authority over the military

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KAISER'S ABDICATION RUMORED

LONDON, Saturday, July 14.—(Received in New York at 3:30 A. M.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Amsterdam says that rumors current that Emperor William has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Joachim, are unconfirmed and must be taken with all reserve.

A rumor that the Kaiser had abdicated was current in Wall Street, here, just before the close of business yesterday, but no one paid any attention to it. Prince Joachim is his sixth and youngest son. He was born in Berlin on Dec. 18, 1890, and is therefore in his twenty-sixth year. He has always been a great favorite with the people, and is said to be popular with the army. The only part that he has taken in the war was during the first few months, when he was with a Hussar regiment belonging to Cassel. He was wounded on the battlefield in December, 1914, and taken to Berlin for hospital treatment. According to some reports the Prince, who is highly nervous and more, or less of an invalid, took no part in the war at all.

Say Chancellor Believes War Will Be a Draw and Inspired Erzberger's Attack to Aid Peace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Catholic Bayerische Kurier publishes a sensational report concerning a letter alleged to have been written by Professor Adolf von Harnack. Professor Harnack states that shortly before the crisis he had a conversation with the Chancellor, who stated that he was prepared for the coming crisis and that his views approximated to those of Scheidemann and Heoene, but that he could not entirely free himself from the Conservative influence. The crisis was necessary to secure a free hand. The greatest danger to Germany were those who still believed in a German victory. At best the war would be a draw.

From his conversation Professor Harnack inferred that the Chancellor inspired Erzberger.

London Sees Signs of Overtures from Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—In diplomatic quarters in London, where the German political crisis is being followed with close attention, it is suggested that the present developments are possibly preliminary to overtures for peace from Germany.

Premier Lloyd George estimated in a recent speech that it would be easier to negotiate with a democratized Germany than with an autocratic Government, and President Wilson on various occasions has referred to the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of obtaining a lasting peace with the Hohenzollerns.

The imperial rescript, giving equal suffrage to Prussia, is regarded here as being possibly in the direction of creating an appearance of a democratized Government, which could expect easier terms of peace. Lord Robert Cecil, in a talk with the American correspondents today, said, however, that the German people possessed suffrage, but the Reichstag, elected by the people, nevertheless had no such control over the nation's destinies as the American Congress or the British Parliament. The imperial gift of equal suffrage to Prussia may be an empty formula so far as real democratization of the Government is concerned.

Another interesting suggestion here is that the German crisis is bound up with the realization that "frightfulness" does not pay, and that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's rôle is that of a man who, having only reluctantly agreed to unrestricted submarine warfare, is seeking, now that his position as chief adviser to the Emperor is strengthened by the failure of that particular form of frightfulness, to force the extreme Pan-German school into acquiescence in a moderate policy, which might have as its basis a "no annexations and no indemnities" program, on which negotiations for peace might be opened with some chance of success.

11 GRAIN SHIPS MAKE DASH TO SEA

Ten Dutch Vessels and One Scandinavian Trying to Run the Allied Blockade.

WON'T RISK OUR EMBARGO

Prefer to Take Chance with the British Courts Rather Than Apply for License Here.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 13.—Eleven neutral steamers, loaded with grain and other cargo which could not be exported except under license after President Wilson's embargo proclamation becomes effective on Monday, cleared from this port today for European ports without British letters of assurance and will attempt to run the Allied blockade.

Ten of the vessels are Dutch and the other Scandinavian. They have been lying at their docks here for some time while vain efforts were made to secure from British authorities the usual letter of assurance which would permit their passage through to their destinations.

Besides grain, the ships carry a great quantity of mealcake and other cattle feed included under the terms of the embargo proclamation. No statement was available tonight from those directly interested in the transaction, but it was presumed that the shipping companies decided to take their chances with the British blockade and Admiralty courts if necessary rather than await the effective date of the embargo and endeavor to secure export licenses from the American Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The eleven grain ships that have made a dash

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VANGUARD SINKS; ONLY 97 SAVED

British Battleship Destroyed by an Internal Explosion When at Anchor.

870 MEN IN COMPLEMENT

All but Two of Those Aboard Perish—Ship Sank Immediately After Explosion.

LONDON, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9, says an official statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty.

"An internal explosion when the ship was at anchor caused the disaster. Only three men of those on board survived, and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The official statement reads:

"H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the result of an internal explosion.

"The ship sank immediately, and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, twenty-four officers and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven.

"A full inquiry has been ordered."

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, finest mountain resort in the world. Not a cent will guests lose unless—Advt.

BERLIN CRISIS VERY ACUTE

Emperor Refuses to Have Cabinet Responsible to the Reichstag.

PEACE RESOLUTION HALTED

Early Reports Had Said That Bethmann Had Accepted Majority Parties' Plan.

HIS STATUS STILL IN DOUBT

One Dispatch Says He Never Resigned, but Was Helped by Prussian Rescript.

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—Serious news came from Berlin late today.

The Reichstag has gone on strike and the members have decided to suspend the labors of both the full House and the main committee until the political situation is cleared up. This leaves the war credit bill in abeyance.

Emperor William has summoned Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, and General Ludendorf, the Chief Quartermaster General, for a conference.

This news should be interpreted in connection with intimations that the German Government has decided to refuse to make the Cabinet responsible to Parliament and the difficulties reported in connection with the adoption of a peace resolution.

Early Reports Told of Compromise.

LONDON, July 13.—Much doubt was thrown by advices today to Denmark and Holland on the reports that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of Germany has resigned his post, either alone or with his entire official family. At the same time evidence is strong that a definite majority of the Reichstag has lined up against his policy of silence on peace terms.

One report, coming indirectly from Berlin today, asserts that the Chancellor will now accept the resolution on peace aims favored by the majority bloc. This resolution will come up for debate in the Reichstag tomorrow, and the prospects indicate a memorable session. According to one Berlin view Bethmann Hollweg will keep his Chancellorship as a result of this and the issuing of a rescript for Prussian reform, inadequate though that seems.

The most definite report during the day concerning Bethmann Hollweg's position came from Copenhagen in the form of a résumé of statements made in the organ of the German Centrists, the Germania, of Berlin. This indicates that the Centrist leaders believe that the Chancellor may remain for the present, but should resign before the actual peace conference.

Germania asserts that Bethmann Hollweg will accept a resolution on war aims of the majority parties in the Reichstag which is based on the formula of Herr Erzberger, and will come in the Reichstag tomorrow. The resolution will restate the Chancellor's announcement at the outbreak of the war that Germany was undertaking a defensive war, and declare that the majority of the Reichstag now favors peace based on a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation of nations.

As long as the enemy Governments refuse this the German people and Reichstag, the resolution will say, are united in a determination to fight on until the rights of Germany and its allies are assured. Although the National Liberal Party had withdrawn from the majority bloc, leaders of the latter expect 300 votes for this resolution, including those of the Poles, Alsatians, and Danes.

The Executive Committee of the Centrists holds that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is unsuited to conduct peace negotiations. The attitude of this party is somewhat cleared by an announcement of Germania.

While denying the report that the party had demanded the Chancellor's retirement, for which "at present" there was no compelling ground, or that it had an interest in unseating him, Germania says that the party regards the Chancellor as

scarcely fitted to participate in peace negotiations, particularly since the declaration of war was made under his administration. It adds, however, that it is an error to regard his further continuance in office as a hindrance to bringing on peace.

A semi-official dispatch received in Amsterdam from Berlin says flatly that the report of the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is untrue.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, according to Copenhagen, says a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Government has been received in Berlin, stating that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's continuance in office as Chancellor is of importance and that his retirement might be a fatal mistake. The telegram was obviously dispatched before decision on the Prussian franchise was taken.

The action of the Kaiser in issuing a rescript in regard to reform in Prussia is apparently being accepted in Berlin as a sign that the Chancellor will stay in office. The text of the rescript, which is addressed to the President of the State Ministry, comes from Berlin, and reads as follows:

Upon the report of my State Ministry, made to me in obedience to my decree of April 7 of the current year, I herewith decide to order a supplement to the same, that the draft of the bill dealing with the alteration of the electoral law for the House of Deputies, which is to be submitted to the Diet of the monarchy for decision, is to be drawn up on the basis of equal franchise. The bill is to be submitted in any case early enough that the next elections may take place according to the new franchise. I charge you to make all necessary arrangements for this purpose.

(Signed) WILLIAM.
(Countersigned) BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

Unofficially attention is called in Copenhagen to the fact that this announcement does not prescribe immediate adoption of the reforms, inasmuch as the next elections may not take place until after the war, and that there is not a word about the introduction of Parliamentarism in the Imperial Administration.

The semi-official Staats Zeitung of Munich, says a Basle dispatch, protests against the effort to introduce a Parliamentary régime in Germany, and styles the plan "a measure which is impossible, because it would endanger the very existence of the empire."

"It must be fought with the utmost energy," continues the newspaper. "On the other hand, measures in conformity with the federal character of the empire and capable of assuring closer collaboration between the imperial authorities and the representatives of the people cannot but be received with satisfaction as likely to promote the interests of the country."

The newspaper recalls the saying of Bismarck that the adoption of a Parliamentary régime would be the first step toward dissolution of the empire.

A wireless message from Berlin states that in its comment on the Emperor's rescript, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"The Kaiser, expressing his wishes by free decision, thus confirms his confiding trust in the nation which has accomplished such splendid deeds and carries such a heavy burden. The King gave effect to an act of decisive importance for Prussia and Germany when he signed the rescript. We are fully confident that his action, based on conclusions drawn from the war, will have lasting and good effects for the Crown and the nation."

Copenhagen says that the German censorship prohibited the circulation in pamphlet form of the Reichstag speech of Herr Scheidemann, Socialist, who urged peace, based on a mutual understanding. The Socialists interpolated the Chancellor, pointing out that the censorship permitted pamphlets of opposite tendencies.

KAISER PRESIDED AT COUNCIL.

All Those Attending Were Asked to State Their Views on Questions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday, July 11, (via London, July 13.)—According to the Berlin Tageblatt the Crown Council will remain forever a historic event. It was presided over by the Kaiser himself, who sat at the head of a large horseshoe table in the congress hall of the Reichstag and was attended by the Chancellor, the Secretaries of State, and all the Prussian Ministers. Every Minister and Secretary of State present was asked to express his opinion on the questions under discussion. The Chancellor made a forceful speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 12, (via London, July 13.)—The whole political situation will probably be cleared up in the plenary session of the Reichstag Friday, when the result of the various Crown Councils is made known. This holds good for the peace formula as well as internal reform.

The newspapers revel in conjectures regarding a coalition cabinet. The Vorwärts even discusses the question whether a Socialist should accept office in such a Government, coming to the conclusion that the members of the social democratic parties here cannot make such compromises as their French partisans have, and that they could only act as members of a democratic Government, if, on the day of taking office, they declare that they will remain only as long as they enjoy the outspoken confidence of the Reichstag.

NAUMANN FOR PEACE POLICY.

Says "Hard Logic of Facts" Dictates Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 14.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"Dr. Friedrich Naumann, the famous German Imperialist and author of 'Central Europe,' has issued an interesting comment on the situation. He says:

"The hard logic of facts regarding the war situation has driven political parties to the position that they must declare whether they will work toward peace or let things continue on the present lines in the belief that the prolongation of the war will bring substantial advantages.

"By the majority of opinion we Germans would, for ourselves and our allies, miss a historical opportunity if we did not declare emphatically that we are ready to consider peace without a decrease of territorial possessions and without conquests; in other words, adopt the Austro-Hungarian-Russian formula.

"That is a hard blow for many Germans, for it means a destruction of many hopes. There will be opposition and anger, but there are situations in which cool reason is more important than the eager, desirous heart."

Dr. Naumann admits that a Parliamentary Government is necessary, when such a policy is adopted by Socialists and the great middle parties. He goes on:

"All pettiness must now disappear. We must desire nothing but union for the preservation of the people and the Fatherland."

HOW THE PARTIES LINE UP.

Socialists, Centrists, and Radicals, with Some National Liberals en Bloc.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday, July 11 (via London, July 13).—Apparently it was the original intention of the German Socialists to carry through a domestic reform program before attempting a peace aims program as they were doubtful of the Centrists' attitude and did not know whether they could obtain a majority in the Reichstag on the latter question. So, although the Centrists' adhesion was welcome, it has somewhat confused the issues.

The National Liberals are ready to support a domestic reforms program, but are at present unwilling to aid a non-annexation programme. They represent industrial enterprise and have special objects in Belgium and the Briey and Longwy districts. At the present time the National Liberals are sitting on the fence, but according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the party will probably leave members free to vote according to their individual opinion.

It would seem that the Centrum had decided to stand firm with the Socialists and Radicals on both questions, no matter what attitude the National Liberals take. As the Frankfurter Zeitung points out, a majority is obtainable without the National Liberals, as the Centre controls 91 votes, the Radicals 45 and the majority Socialists 89. This leaves out the minority Socialists, who still refuse to take part in the campaign. The combination can get 15 National Liberal votes.

The Frankfurter Zeitung warns against half measures and makes an urgent appeal for a definite statement on peace terms. It says:

"One must insist on clearness, especially in opposing the Pan-Germans, by conciseness and frankness about Belgium, so that progress can be made.

"In domestic reforms also this frankness is necessary. Prussia must now have universal suffrage, not merely as a resolution or a Government promise, but as a reality."

Commenting on the debates in the Main Reichstag Committee, the paper says it is clear that the last few days have brought about "an unprecedented collapse of Pan German illusion politics or, rather, Pan German swindle politics."

The paper adds that Erzberger is to be congratulated on having rendered a service to the whole German people and having made possible a needed political housecleaning.

"Germany must rid herself of the pestlike chauvinists," it comments.

The Zeitung continues by saying that it is no longer a secret as to who was responsible for misleading the people by fixing the dates of England's collapse because of the submarine war, and thereby promising to avert another Winter of war, although certain persons are careful not to compromise themselves.

The paper asks if the Government did everything to avoid misleading statements, and whether at the time of deciding on the ruthless submarine war, involving a break with America, the Government did all in its power to explain the seriousness of the decision and the consequences to the Reichstag members in secret sessions, and also whether all was done to prevent this situation. It then asks why, if the Government did take precautions, Erzberger's speech regarding the submarines had such an extraordinary effect and caused such surprise.

The Zeitung, while full of praise of Bethmann-Hollweg, holds that he is hardly the man for the present crisis. It remarks that he is almost the only leading minister of a belligerent country who has kept his post since peace was broken, so the allies connect him and his name with the "guiltiness" of the outbreak of the war, although the Pan-Germans attack him bitterly as a pacifist.

ROME DOUBTS PROMISES.

But Regards the Political Crisis in Germany as Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 13.—Recent events in the Reichstag and the fact that the Socialists and others have been allowed to talk openly regarding a peace altogether different from that desired by the German leaders and the War Party, lead observers here to think that Germany's internal condition is serious, indicating that the scales are at last beginning to fall from the eyes of the German people, so long deceived regarding the aims and results of the war.

Diplomatic and parliamentary circles do not give over much weight to the promises of electoral reform and democratization of the German parliamentary system. These are generally thought to be merely concessions on paper which German absolutism will easily find means to rob of real value before they are realized.

"Such symptoms of alarm and nervousness on the part of the German rulers," said a Deputy, "are encouraging, but they must only lead the Allies to redouble their pressure against their enemies and prove to the German people by the argument of hard facts into what a terrible position their leaders have drawn the nation, oblige them fundamentally to reconsider their point of view of other nations and abandon their arrogant claims which are rapidly becoming ridiculous."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER SAYS WAR IS DEFENSIVE

Answers Peace Talk by Defending Alliance and Asserting Enemies Rejected Honorable Offer.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent Party, speaking in the House of Deputies, says a telegram from Budapest, said:

"The central point of the present German crisis is the question of peace. Every one in Germany wants peace, but it is not enough to desire it, the nation must negotiate for it. Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) has not confined himself to mere words, but has openly declared that we are ready for peace without annexations. One of the prerequisite conditions of peace is the democratization of every country."

In a continuation of the debate, Baron Julius Beck said:

"There is no war policy today, but only a peace policy. The peace must be honorable, guaranteeing Hungary's frontiers and her political independence."

Count Moritz Esterhazy, the Premier, replying to Baron Beck, said that the new Hungarian Government stood for the continuance of the alliance between the Dual Monarchy and Germany, as did the Government which it succeeded.

"We cling fast to the brilliantly tested alliance of the monarchy with Germany," said the Premier. "The Government identified itself in this with the standpoint of the previous Government.

"We are waging this war as a defensive war. Our peace aim is not conquest. We do not leave our enemies in doubt about this. On the contrary, we testified clearly before the whole world our readiness for peace."

This statement was greeted with loud applause.

"Our enemies know this well," continued the Premier. "We made our peace offer in full agreement with our allies. We emphasized that it was a question of an acceptable and honorable peace for all the belligerents, thereby showing clearly the readiness for peace of our entire group of powers. The responsibility for the continuance of the war rests on the enemy."

Regarding Hungary's relations with Austria, Premier Esterhazy said that he thought it detrimental to interfere in Austria's internal affairs. He favored this dual equality and was convinced that the Austrian Premier took the same standpoint.

GERMANS LOST 48,000 IN BRZEZANY BATTLE

Their Line Now Turned, and Austrians to the South Are in Full Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—General Korniloff's untiring cavalry continue to push their successes with irresistible dash. Kalusz was taken by assault at noon yesterday and the troops are pushing on by forced marches toward Lemberg, the remnants of the enemy forces opposed to Korniloff's section of the front fleeing panic stricken in complete disorder. The opportunity is an ideal one for the cavalry arm, in which Russia is particularly strong.

Some figures have been published here of the enemy's losses. In the section of the front immediately north of that turned and overthrown by Korniloff, namely in the so-called Zloczow section, in which the hardest fighting was about Brzezany, the Austrian corps, which were in the forefront of the fighting, according to German practice, have been beaten to rags. They provided most of the prisoners, and the remnants have been entirely withdrawn.

The Germans have hastily brought up German divisions from other Russian fronts, and thus have temporarily succeeded in holding the Russian attack on this section, but their losses have been enormous. Between the 1st and 7th of July on the Brzezany section there were 30,000 killed and wounded, which, together with the prisoners taken in the same period in this section, brings the total enemy losses to 48,000 men. Moreover, Korniloff's sweeping successes to the southward having already turned the Brzezany defences, these losses assume much greater importance as being a sacrifice in vain.

The Germans were reduced to attacking in solid formation, which accounts for their heavy losses. They employed every device known to them, including gassing and so-called tear shells.

Of the losses sustained by the enemy opposed to Korniloff's sweeping flank attack no figures are available or expected for some time, but it is sufficient to know that the enemy is in full flight and the cavalry hard at work on the most congenial task that can ever fall to the mounted arm.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK.

U-Boats Destroy Schooner and Barkentine—Crews Saved.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Official dispatches today announced the sinking by submarines of the American barkentine Hildegaard of New Orleans on July 10, and of the American schooner Mary W. Bowen of Fall River on July 8. All members of both crews were rescued and landed.

The Hildegaard was a vessel of 585 tons, and the schooner, a five-master, was of 1,907 tons.

FRENCH HOLD FIRM ON AISNE RIDGE

Times Correspondent Sees Terrible Wreckage of War on Chemin-des-Dames.

EXPLORES DRAGON'S CAVE

Underground Den Capable of Housing Several Regiments Now in French Hands.

GERMAN TRENCHES NEARBY

First Line Shell Holes Only a Few Yards Apart at Some Points.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 12.—Yesterday at dawn I stood on the Chemin des Dames. For the first time in almost three years some one other than the struggling soldiery has been able to reach that bloody ridge. It is called the Road of the Ladies because it was built by Louis XV. for his daughters. Although grim irony, now, the name must remain famous forever as the scene of the mighty conflict still raging for its final possession.

Only a few yards from me was the spot where once stood the monument of Hurtebise commemorating the battles of Napoleon. Nothing remains of it. It is just a spot pointed out by my officer in that waste of tortured earth. The whole road is the same. It is only a place no different from all that surrounds, and which my officer told me was the Chemin des Dames.

I crawled forward and down deep into the earth through a great granite cavern known as the Den of the Dragons. I passed out beyond the Chemin des Dames, and crept slowly and cautiously into the first line of shellholes of the French Army—not trenches, but shellholes vaguely connected by gulleys of mud and water. I was the first correspondent ever to reach them. The first line of German shellholes was directly down the ridge beneath me.

The last of the stars were burning out and the light of a new day was just beginning to make things clear. There had been four alarms sounded on that particular section of the line in the twenty-four hours previous, and during the evening a strong but futile German attack. But now it was intensely quiet. Soldiers lay all about me—rifles and hand grenades always ready—but no sound broke the silence. The artillery was taking an early morning sleep, which fact alone was responsible for the permission granted to me to get so close to the very hand grapple of war.

Many miles behind lay an American army. With its early coffee it might dimly hear the artillery awake from slumber—the awakening wafted to it on the breeze of a July morning. I thought of the American army as I sat in the mud beside a French poilu carefully sighting his rifle on a ridge of wet earth before us. I thought of the day, so soon to come, when that army must march forward to relieve some similar portion of this line that is hell's very own. I thought of the great armies now being organized back home—armies containing my friends and relatives, my own people—which must come soon to take their places in order that the world's civilization may be saved. Then I thought that before leaving the French armies to work with our forces, to record their defeats and their triumphs, it would be well to cable another description to America of exactly the sort of place they are coming into, just what they will face, just how they must live and die and conquer. It is a harrowing picture, perhaps too harrowing. But to be forewarned is to be better armed. That is why I send it.

What a Battlefront Is.

I have been told that many folks back home do not believe a description of the French battlefront. I understand it cannot be realized by any one who hasn't experienced it. But it must be believed. It must be believed, because it is true. There are no words adequate to tell how true it is.

Last November I tried to describe the blasted slopes of Douaumont and the battlefront of Verdun. That battlefield remains and always will remain the very last word in modern war. Nothing surpasses its appearance. Nothing can ever surpass it. But now the whole battle line is getting just like that. Some of it gradually, some quickly, like the Chemin des Dames, which is almost as awful a sight as Verdun after nearly a year of constant grueling artillery fire.

Along the Chemin des Dames I counted four charred and splintered stumps at great intervals. That was all that remained to mark a roadway, once macadamized and lined with great trees and hedge rows. In a day or even an hour they are likely to vanish too, so that nothing will remain but a long expanse of tortured, shell-pocked, upturned, and battered earth. It is like a wild sea suddenly made to be still a moment, drawing under the caps of its waves thousands of pieces from the wreckage of sunken ships—the debris of battle and the remnants of men. No other comparison than a sea fits the battlefield, both in its appearance and its desolation.

Importance of the High Road.

I have already mentioned a strong but futile German attack on the portion of the Chemin des Dames I visited on the evening I made my start.

The Chemin des Dames runs for miles along the very top of the crest captured by the French at the time of the last great offensive. It is something probably the most coveted by the Germans on the whole battle line. Its possession gives the French all the observatories overlooking the valley of the Allette. Its continued possession by the French makes the Germans tremble for their future. So the battle is always going on. Every day, almost every hour, at some point or other along the Chemin des Dames the enemy strives desperately to regain some portion of the old line he held so long.

On this particular evening I was billeted at an Army Headquarters far in the rear, but was awakened by the sound of the guns. There was a continuous unending roar that sounded plainly through the night. I feared that the trip would be called off, but on the stroke of 2 o'clock—the hour set for the start—an orderly came to my cot with a pot of hot coffee and told me an auto was waiting. Getting into my boots, I noticed the bombardment had died down, and went outside into a heavy drizzle which made me quite happy. Not that I particularly welcomed walking some hours in the rain and mud, but because the air was so heavy I felt positively there would be no German gas attack just while making the last stages of the journey. The thought of a gas attack at dawn on the unsheltered slopes of the Chemin des Dames was anything but cheerful.

We went some miles in the car with lights bright, then at a certain point everything was made dark. We plowed away over tiny twisting new roads leading in the general direction of the front. We went very slowly. I could see through the dark long lines of troops plodding along the roadside going in the same direction. They were fresh troops, as we learned later, going to relieve the men in the front line who bore the brunt of the attack that night.

At 4 o'clock—it was still dark on account of the heavy weather—we left the car in the rear at a post called the Moulin Rouge. I could faintly see a cluster of wooden shacks through the trees. I was met by a French Major. It was the gay welcome habitual to French officers, no matter what their business in hand. I commented upon the somewhat ironical name of the post—Moulin Rouge. He laughed.

"Ah!" he said, "this is the hour when Americans always visit the Moulin Rouge."

He then plunged into a narrow, muddy path running uphill through a black forest and I after him. Several officers joined the party. They talked of the attack that evening, of the troops already gone ahead as reliefs. It had been a rather important affair, he said, but the French artillery reply was most effective, so the Germans could not bring up their reserves. The attack, therefore, failed. Still there would be their barrage, he believed—a "slow barrage" that ought not to impede our way very much. But at that hour on that dark path I could not help thinking that only one shell of an extremely slow barrage would be sufficient to finish the trip if it landed in the right place.

Weary Troops from the Front.

In a few minutes we began passing lines of poilus headed for the rear. We could not see clearly, but we understood they were troops just out of the front line. They paid no attention to us, and we noticed a sense of weariness in their walk as they plodded silently along. There was a faint light as we passed among a mass of broken masonry that once formed a village. I scarcely noticed the place. I had seen so many demolished villages that another one registers no new impression. I only remember this village because there I saw a small body of these men from the front line resting among the stones. I recognized them to be men with a start of surprise. They toned so exactly in color with the ruin in which they sat that when their figures became visible they looked more like carved high reliefs such as one sees along the broken masonry of Rheims Cathedral than as human beings. They were as motionless as the débris about them. They were covered with dirt and mud from head to foot. Their packs and helmets were rusty with heavy clay, their faces were gray from fatigue and lined with grimy, sweaty, streaks. They looked at us with unseeing eyes. They had sunk into the dirt of their resting place with no more interest than a cow lying down in her pasture. Life for them contained only a few simple elements. Now all they wanted was rest.

We continued on our path beyond the village, where we met another party marching to the rear. At their heads was a small detachment of stretcher bearers. But the stretchers were rolled. There were no wounded. The sight of these rolled stretchers gave us a thrill as great as if that detachment had been a band playing martial music. The Germans had indeed, failed if these Red Cross men were going back with their stretchers empty. Several of them smiled a greeting as we passed. But the men coming behind were like those we had seen among the stones of the village. They did not smile. Stumbling along in the dim light they looked as forlorn as scarecrows and just as bedraggled and unkempt. The glory of fighting and winning had all gone. They were just a gang of dog-tired men and they did not care a hang who we were or what. They did not even see us; they stared straight ahead with eyes so fixed, yet so lifeless, that it almost seemed as if they were blind.

They had come from that hell on the Chemin des Dames. They had been there for a prescribed number of days. They had not slept; they had only fought and fought and fought. Now they were going back for several days' rest, the same prescribed number. Then they would return to the Chemin des Dames or elsewhere, where they would go through the same performance over and over again some of them. And they would do it willingly and bravely to the end. They were soldiers of France fighting for more than men ever fought for before.

We got our slow barrage as we came out from the trees into the open desolation that now exists everywhere in the immediate neighborhood of the line of fire. We hugged the lower stretches of the ridge which is the Chemin des Dames. The Germans were sending over shrapnel, but it fell into the valley at our left, and only occasionally were we forced to wait when black clouds of smoke hung in the sky directly before our path.

We gradually crept up the sides of the slope until about a third of the way from the top. We welcomed with a sigh of relief a yawning hole that is the entrance of the Dragons' Den. This vast winding cavern, one of scores along the Chemin des Dames front, is chiefly remarkable in that it extends clear across the ridge under the roadway and gives a view from the opposite side across the valley of the Aillette. It was held by the Germans long after the surrounding positions were captured, the French having only the end where we entered and a few yards of the tunnel. It is part quarry, part natural grotto, and big enough to conceal whole regiments. It resisted until a couple of weeks ago. When the French entered they merely had to count and bury the dead where they had fallen, and count the unresisting prisoners. We wandered through it lighted by candles. It still held a faint sickly odor of gas. It is now used as a shelter for troops holding the front lines. There are several holes where one can crawl directly to the summit of the ridge, others on the far side leading just above the present lines. It was by scrambling up through one of these holes on the Chemin des Dames and through a second one that we crawled to a listening post only fifteen yards from the Germans. The second exit was very difficult, and it made me wonder how it had been possible for all the German soldiers to pass through it whenever an alarm sounded calling them to their places in the shellholes.

I followed the tunnel a long way. The roof gradually descended, so I had to crawl on my hands and knees. My candle went out, which made matters worse, inasmuch as the way was very muddy and wet. Finally I was again able to stand erect in what turned out to be a perpendicular shaft containing a wooden ladder. I scrambled up in a space just wide enough to get through, then along another passage up a narrow stairs cut in the rock, and turning suddenly at the top, found myself in free air.

It was just getting really light. High clumps of mud were all about me. A whispered voice suddenly ordered me to lower my head and follow. The voice belonged to the officer who had preceded me during the climb. We went along in our previous position on all fours.

We reached the listening post and slumped down into the mud. The soldier there was standing erect. We were all exactly the same color as the mud about, and the soldier told us it was quite safe to stand up and take a look over the barrier at the valley below. He explained casually, but in whispers, that the Germans were straight down the slope at our feet, so if they looked up to see what he was doing they would be sure to be killed by any one of scores of riflemen in similar positions to our own all along the line.

He was leaning over the parapet, aiming his rifle as he spoke. He was so unconcerned, so ordinary, so matter of fact, that I jumped back, startled and amazed, as the sound of the rifle fired suddenly broke the thread of conversation.

"Got an officer that time," he said, after a moment, and kept holding the same apparently casual but very careful aim over the edge.

I stepped forward and looked about. The entire valley of the Allette stretched away to distant hills. On the left I could see moving Germans through a grove of trees through glasses. They seemed no further distant than across an ordinary street. The artillery was still sleeping, and they continued to move unchecked. Over the tiny stream I could see several white flags on what seemed to be bridges. The officer explained that they were fake Red Cross flags hung there by the Germans in a vain hope to avert fire.

Several shots rang out along the line, and once a bullet sent in return hissed spitefully overhead. I drew back cautiously. I thought of the four alarms sounded in the previous twenty-four hours followed by an attack. To be caught there during an attack at the top of that deep narrow shaft leading into the safety of the Dragons' Den would be most unhealthy. There would be too many soldiers coming up that ladder to make room for me to get down. I was no longer a neutral correspondent, but an Allied one.

I looked once more across the waste of mud. Only a few yards out lay a headless body. It was recognizable as a body then, but in a little while when the artillery duel would again be under way it would quickly be torn and retorn, buried and reburied under the storm until nothing remained.

As I stepped into the shelter a cannon roared. It was broad daylight on the Road of the Ladies.

U-BOATS' MAXIMUM PAST, SAYS LACAZE

French Minister of Marine Says Germans Exaggerate Allied Losses.

PARIS, July 13.—"The Germans have abandoned hope of obtaining victory by arms," said Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of Marine, to The Associated Press today. "As a last resort they have tried submarine warfare, proclaiming that in four to six weeks we should be on our knees.

"As a matter of fact we are bringing 4,000,000 tons weekly into the country. It is true we are suffering considerable losses, but every month increases our certainty of being able to repair our losses. Furthermore, we are in a position to stand these losses, as a large part in new construction will be taken by the United States. The shipbuilding already under way, the effect of which will naturally only be felt after a certain time, is great enough to replace the highest average of destruction the submarines are likely to reach.

"Never in peace times have the entries into French ports been so numerous as now. The German authorities exaggerate the results of the submarine activity by from 30 to 50 per cent., while the French statistics are absolutely correct. The curve representing the tonnage sunk does not mount steadily, but rises and falls. We know, too, that the Germans find great difficulty in obtaining trained crews for submarines.

"What a blow to their illusions were the landing of American troops in France and the enthusiastic acclamations which greeted the battalion that marched through Paris! The manifestation of even those in the most crowded quarters of the city testified to the feelings of a people which refuses to allow the Germanic spirit to gain any hold on it and affirms its will to conquer. I trust that the German spies in Paris have not failed duly to inform their employers.

"We shall conquer. We are certain of victory. We have traversed the grievous and difficult stages and now must hold out a quarter of an hour longer than the enemy. The press must undertake the task of destroying every germ of demoralization. The province of the press is to enlighten the nations under arms and thus keep the morale of the fighters at the highest level.

"The Germans can no longer import or export anything from overseas. At the beginning, the sea warfare having assumed an unforeseen form, we had to improvise, but now the regular organization has succeeded. As President Wilson has said, we must build boats and develop our means of action in every way, for in proportion to that increase we move from the defensive to the offensive. The allied fleets already have obtained certain results by means which cannot yet be divulged, because secrecy in naval matters is of capital importance

"The ports at which American transports arrived should not be known except as necessary to the authorities, and then not until a landing is effected.

"The greatest event of the third year of the war is the entry of the United States. The allied navies had considered that they held the supremacy of the sea, and such supremacy has been strengthened marvelously since America joined us.

"The Germans have used submarines as they used other arms—heavy artillery or asphyxiating gases—but this arm will give them no more decisive success than the others. We have had to endure the maximum of their efforts and now they can only grow weaker as the collaboration of the American naval forces of all ranks becomes daily more effective."

BRITISH ON DUNES FOUGHT TO THE LAST

Heroic but Hopeless Struggle Waged by King's Rifles and the Northamptons.

SHELLS CUT OFF RETREAT

A Few Wounded Swam Back Over the Yser to Tell of the Disaster.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 13.—The Germans have claimed a victory of great gunfire. They have driven the British from their defenses in the wedge-shaped tract of sand dunes between the sea and the Yser Canal. This reverse is not a great defeat; it is only tragic suffering such as one must expect in war, but what is great—great in spiritual value, in heroic memory—is the way in which the British fought against overwhelming odds and under annihilating fire, and did not try to escape nor talk of surrender, but held their ground until there was no ground but only a zone of bloody wreckage, and still fought until most of them were dead or disabled. The men who did that were the King's Royal Rifles and the Northamptons, and this last stand of theirs beyond the Yser Canal will not be forgotten as long as human valor is remembered.

Those men who came back from the other side of the canal came back wounded and had to swim back. They were the remnant of those who have stayed, lying out there in the churned-up sand, or who have been carried back to German hospitals. They were the soldiers of the Northamptons and the Sixtieth.

It began early on the morning of July 10, when the enemy concentrated a great power of artillery on the British trenches and breastworks in the sands of the east side of the Yser Canal, north of Nieuport, with their left on the seashore. The enemy's position was in a network of trenches, tunnels, concrete emplacements, and breastworks of thick-sandbag walls, built down from the coast to south of Lombaertzyde. Facing him were other trenches and breastworks which the British had recently taken over from the French. Behind them was the Yser Canal, with pontoon bridges crossing to Nieuport and Nieuport-les-Bains. Without these bridges there was no way back or around for the men holding the lines in the dunes

The enemy began early in the morning by putting a barrage down on the British front line system of defences from a large number of batteries of heavy howitzers. His shells swept up and down the British front, smashing breastworks and emplacements and flinging up a storm of sand. After that hour the enemy altered his line of fire. There was five minutes pause, five minutes of breathing space for the men still left alive among the many dead, and then the wall of shells crossed the canal and stayed there for another hour, churning up the sand with a tornado of steel.

The guns then drifted to the front line again, and for another hour continued their work of destruction, pausing for one of those short silences which had given the men hope that the bombardment had ceased. It had not ceased. It traveled again to the support line and stayed, smashing there for sixty minutes, then across the canal. There was one interval of a whole quarter of an hour, and officers had time to tell their men it must be a fight to the death, because the position must be held until death. At best when the shelling began it was thought by some of the officers it was retaliation for a raid on Lombaertzyde the night before, and would not be followed by an attack from the German marines, who were known to be holding the enemy's line.

Realized Attack Too Late.

But the commanding officer of the Sixtieth became convinced by 3 o'clock in the afternoon that all this destructive fire was preparatory to a big attack. He saw his bridges had gone behind him, so there was no way of escape and he saw that the enemy was trying to cut off all means of relief and communication. He tried to get messages through but without success.

Two shells came into his battalion headquarters, killing and wounding some of the officers and men crowded in the sandbag shelter and dugout in the dune. He took the survivors into a tunnel bored by miners along the seashore, and here for a time they were able to carry on. But it was almost impossible to get out to reconnoitre the situation or to give some word of comfort or courage to the men standing to arms among the wreckage. Flights of hostile airplanes were overhead and they flew low and poured machine gun fire at any living man who showed. Away behind they were searching for British batteries.

At 6:15 all the German batteries broke into a drum fire and poured shells all over the British position for three-quarters of an hour without pause. After all these previous barrages it reached greater heights of hellishness, destroying what already had not been destroyed, sweeping all this wide tract of sand dunes right away from coast to south of Lombaertzyde with flame and smoke and steel and reaping another harvest of death.

There are many details of this action which may never be known. No man saw it from other ground, and those who were across that bank of the Yser could see very little beyond their own neighborhood of bursting shell. But a Sergeant of the Northamptons, who had an astounding escape, saw the first three waves of German marines advance with bombing parties. That was shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening. They were in heavy numbers against the few scattered groups of English soldiers still left alive after a day of agony and blood. They came forward bombing in a crescent formation, one horn of the crescent trying to work around behind the flank of rifles on the seashore as the other tried to outflank the Northamptons on the right.

A party of machine gunners crept along the edge of the sands, taking advantage of the low tide, and enfiladed the support line, now a mere mass of sand in which some wounded and unwounded men held out, and swept them with bullets. Another party of marines made straight for the tunnel which now was the battalion headquarterse of the Sixtieth, and poured liquid fire down it. Then they passed on, but as if uncertain of having completed their work came back after a time and bombed it. Even then there was at least one man not killed in that tunnel. He stayed there among the dead till night, then crept out and swam across the canal.

Many Examples of Heroism.

Two platoons of riflemen fought to the last man, refusing to surrender. One little group of five lay behind a bank of sand and fired with rifles and bombs until they were destroyed. Meanwhile the Northamptons on the right were fighting desperately against the German marines, trying to get behind them on the right flank. Seeing that they had not the strength to resist this, they got a message through to some troops further down in front of Lombaertzyde to form a barrier, so that the enemy could not come through, and these fought their way grimly up, thrusting back the enemy's storm troops, and then made a defensive block through which the marines could not force.

The German marines brought up a machine gun and fixed it behind the place where the Northampton officers had established their headquarters and fired upon it. The British machine guns were out of action, filled with sand or buried in the sand. One gunner managed to get his weapon into position, but it jammed at once and with a curse on it he flung it into the waters of the Yser and then jumped in and swam back. Another gunner lay by the side of his machine gun, hit twice by shells so that he could not work it. One of his comrades wanted to drag him off to the canal bank in the hope of swimming back with him. To linger there a minute meant certain death.

"Don't mind about me," said the machine gunner of the Northamptons. "Smash my gun and get back."

There was no time for both, so the gun was smashed and the wounded man stayed on the wrong side of the bank.

The fighting lasted an hour and a half after the beginning of the infantry attack. It was over at 8:30 P. M. A wounded Sergeant of the Northamptons who swam back saw the last of the struggle. He saw a little group of his own officers, not more than six of them, surrounded by marine bombers, fighting to the end with their revolvers. The picture of these six boys out there in the sand with their dead lying around them, refusing to yield and fighting on to certain death, is one of the memories of this war that should not be allowed to die.

Over the Yser Canal men were trying to swim, men dripping with blood and too weak to swim, and men who could not swim. Some gallant fellow on the Nieuport side swam across with a rope under a heavy fire, and fixed it so that the men could drag themselves across.

So a few survivors came over, and so we know, at least in its broad outline, how all this happened. It is a tragic tale, and there will be tears when it is read, but above the tragedy there is the splendor of these poor boys, young soldiers all, who fought with a courage as great as any in history, and have raised a cross of sacrifice beyond the Yser before which all men of the British race will bare their heads, where so many Belgians have died as I saw them die in the early days of the war, and after them so many French, so that these sand dunes are the tombs of heroes without individual fame.

The enemy has not reached the canal bank, but stayed some 300 yards away from it. He was beaten back from the trenches south of Lombaertzyde and has gained no ground there.

DENIES SECRET WAR WORK

Westinghouse Company Says Report to That Effect Is False.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—The following notice was posted at the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Company today:

"The statement published in several newspapers that this company is to isolate certain employes for a period for the purpose of manufacturing secret war munitions is absolutely without foundation of fact.

"A. TAYLOR,
Manager of Works."

BERLIN POLICIES SEVERELY SHAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

leaders. As a result, in the words of one of Germany's foremost statesmen, 'The military authorities do as they please and leave the civil authorities to come along behind and apologize.'

"Until the people of Germany control their Chancellor and through him control their Field Marshals, no mere reform of electoral laws will make them masters of their fate. Therefore, unless the present crisis develops far beyond its present scope, it will not begin to make Germany a democratic nation.

"Similarly the passage by the Reichstag of a resolution demanding that the Government declare its adherence to the 'war program of Aug. 4, 1914,' would not be so important a step toward peace as it would appear to be on its face. First, it must be noted that, owing to the reluctance of the National Liberals and many members of the Roman Catholic Centrum Party to subscribe to a peace without extensive annexations, it is doubtful whether or not a majority in the Reichstag can be obtained for the resolution. Second, because of its constitutional impotence the Reichstag cannot force the Government to act on any such resolution it may pass. Third, even though the Government should declare its adherence to the 'war program of Aug. 4, 1914,' this would not be an explicit offer of peace without annexations or indemnities. For it would leave the way open for annexations under the alias of 'readjustment of strategic frontiers' and for indemnities under the pseudonym of 'reparation.'

"Nevertheless, the disposition to come out frankly in support of peace without annexations or indemnities is increasing among all the political parties of Germany except the Conservatives and the National Liberals. Both wings of the Socialist Party, with their 110 votes in the Reichstag, have gone on record in favor of such a peace. The Progressive People's Party, which has forty-two representatives in the Reichstag, is opposed to annexations on the western front, and is beginning to abandon its desire for the annexation of the Courland. Finally, the Roman Catholic Centrum Party, with its ninety Reichstag members, though still split on the question, is turning rapidly to the standpoint of peace without annexations or indemnities.

Austrian Influence at Work.

"There is reason to believe that the influence of Austria-Hungary is behind the sudden swing of the Centrum to co-operation with the Socialists and the Radicals. The Centrum represents the Catholic population of Bavaria, Baden, and the Rhine provinces, and has always maintained close touch with Roman Catholic Vienna. Whether or not Erzberger received direct inspiration from Emperor Charles for his demand for peace without annexations or indemnities, it is certain that he was in conference with many Austrian political leaders, and that these leaders in company with their Emperor ardently desire immediate peace.

"Furthermore, Count Tisza no longer stands in the way of peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum, with his desire to retain Mount Lovchen and the northeastern corner of Serbia. The new leaders of Hungary are for peace without annexations or indemnities. The young Premier, Count Esterhazy, is a political pupil of Count Andrassy. For many years he has been one of Andrassy's political lieutenants, and he is still under the influence of Andrassy and Apponyi, both of whom fervently desire peace without annexations or indemnities. The united influence of Austria and Hungary is, therefore, behind the demand of the German Liberals for an immediate peace without annexations or indemnities.

"Though the spectacular attacks of Erzberger and the Centrum on the Government are the immediate occasion of the present crisis, its fundamental causes lie much deeper, in the increasing pangs of undernourishment and in the disillusionment with respect to the ability of the submarine to force England to immediate peace.

"Although Germany's food supply will hold out until the present crop is harvested, the sufferings of the 25,000,000 Germans of the lower classes have been intensified greatly during the last five months. An increasing number of the poorer classes each week eat at the municipal kitchens. In these kitchens in Berlin two meals a day are given, consisting of turnip soup and a saucer of fruit preserves. On Sundays one meal is given of fish. The menu is unvaried, except for an occasional substitution of cabbages.

"Batocki's recent announcement that the vegetable and fruit crops were poor and that the harvest would be as good as the harvest of 1915, which was officially declared last year to have been 'the worst in forty years,' has shown the lower classes that they can hope for proper nourishment only with the coming of peace, and from them a constant demand for peace arises. Furthermore, they are at present discouraged by the failure of the Government to arrange a separate peace with Russia and by the indications which the censor cannot keep from them entirely that the United States intends to prosecute the war with all its strength.

Bethmann Hollweg's Position.

"This general suffering and disillusionment demands scapegoats. It appears certain that Zimmermann will be sacrificed and the Chancellor may follow him into retirement. The Chancellor's position has become almost impossibly difficult because of the fact that he does not agree with any political party in the nation on the questions which are vital today—namely, internal reform and peace.

"He is unwilling to subscribe to the demand of the Socialists, Radicals, and many of the members of the Centrum, for peace without annexations or indemnities. He opposes violently the demand of the Conservatives, and most of the National Liberals for large annexations. He will not subscribe to the demands of the Socialists, Radicals National Liberals, and members of the Centrum for the immediate institution of control of the Chancellor by the Reichstag. He is too liberal to stand with the Conservatives in opposition to any alterations whatever in the Governmental systems of Prussia and the empire.

"So long as he has the support of the Kaiser the Chancellor can stand without the support of any Parliamentary group. And the decision in regard to his dismissal, like the decision in regard to internal reform and the decision in regard to peace, rests, in the last analysis, with the Kaiser."

11 GRAIN SHIPS MAKE DASH TO SEA

Continued from Page 1.

from an Atlantic port to take their chances of running the British blockade are supposedly loaded with cargoes that the British Government and probably the American Government would not let go through to neutral countries of Europe.

It was said tonight that applications were pending before the Exports Council for licenses to carry meal cake and other cattle fodder to Denmark. It was pretty well established that the Exports Council would not grant the licenses, as the members of the Exports Council were opposed to letting cattle fodder get into neutral countries of Europe contiguous to Germany.

According to the big grain shippers, there are sixty steamships under the Dutch flag that are waiting in New York Harbor, loaded with grain, for permission to sail for Holland via Halifax. It was pointed out that this delay in obtaining the necessary papers, which has held some of the vessels for over two months, has nothing to do with the embargo regulations recently formulated by President Wilson.

The Holland-America Line owns ten of these steamships, whose tonnage ranges from 8,000 to 10,000, and has also four more steamships waiting in Baltimore. The other vessels are owned by other Dutch steamship companies and have been brought into the Atlantic trade from the Dutch East Indies and South American trades.

The piers and the anchorage space below Liberty Island are so crowded that many of the steamships, chiefly those of the Holland-America Line, have been moored in a line up the Hudson River north from Forty-second Street. It was stated yesterday in marine circles that the Dutch steamships have been held here because the British Admiralty demands letters of assurance from Holland that the cargoes of grain will not go to Germany before it will pass the ships through the blockade.

The Swedish steamship Stockholm has now been in Halifax five months and one Dutch vessel was held there two months.

FOOD FOR NEUTRALS IF THEY PLAY FAIR

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department has asked the European neutrals for complete data regarding their production and supplies of foodstuffs, the amounts exported, to whom, and their import requirements. This information is desired by the Exports Council in determining the amount of exports to be permitted to go to neutral countries contiguous to the Central Powers.

The Exports Council will consider and treat separately every neutral country. If one neutral receives preferred treatment it will be won by special merit, and under the policy understood to have been agreed upon by this Government there will be opportunity for each neutral to receive special treatment. Now they are all on the same level.

The exports control measures are based upon the necessity for conservation of American commodities in the face of a world shortage, not only of crops, but of other commodities, in the instance of such articles as steel and coal the demands of the belligerents, allies of America, creating the shortage. The State Department believes no ground is left for the neutral nations to base a charge of inconsistency against the United States, and the denunciation in the neutral press of Europe is not thought to forecast the contents nor the temper of the communications expected from the Dutch, Swiss, Spanish, and Scandinavian Foreign Offices.

It was emphasized at the State Department today that the exports control was not a blockade measure, notwithstanding the fact that the effect of it might be to supplement the blockade of Germany and continue and extend the rationing of the neutral countries. Neutral protests unofficially expressed so far have taken it for granted that the United States has abandoned the principles which it championed in its correspondence with England, and have not appreciated the declared justification of the measure contained in the proclamation by President Wilson, in which certain commodities were placed under the control of the Exports Council.

It was expected that some bitterness would be created by the policy of exports control, but the bitterness is regarded as being more against the skill with which the justification of it was declared, baffling any attempt to condemn it on legal grounds, than against the measure itself, as it leaves no room for argument, and puts squarely up to the neutral Governments the necessity for undergoing great economic distress or withholding their aid to Germany, which has been as profitable as any trade arising from the war.

Censors Customs Information.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary McAdoo today ordered that no further information regarding shipping be given out by customs officials. All such information hereafter will be under the direction of the Department of Commerce, in order to eliminate conflicting reports.

ALFONSO PLEDGES HIS NEUTRALITY

Continued from Page 1.

every ship that leaves our shores. That would greatly relieve the distress among the Valencia orange growers. They now earn only a shilling where they used to earn a pound."

His Majesty told me it was a cynical coincidence that this year's orange crop was a record one. He closed his remarks on commercial relations by saying that Spain required coal from England, cotton from the United States, about 16,000 tons of nickel per annum from England or America to revive the canning industry here, and a certain quantity of sulphur from England or Italy to help the wine industry of Spain.

I asked the King if he would explain the origin of the crisis through which his country is now passing. His Majesty replied:

"Spain is now only beginning to feel the effects of the war. She is suffering from what I may term financial indigestion. One part of the people has become very prosperous as a result of the war. The other part suffers severely. This, of course, has resulted in a certain amount of industrial unrest. In the beginning wealthy Spaniards suffered slight inconvenience—for instance, they could only obtain motor cars with difficulty—and the poor had to pay more for their clothes; but as the war lengthened the wages of a certain section of the working classes went up by leaps and bounds. Pit boys, who used to earn about half a crown daily, now receive about six shillings, and in other trades the increase is even more remarkable. Unfortunately there are many industries which are quite ruined by the war and still others where workmen's wages have not increased because their trades are not affected favorably or unfavorably by the war. So, you see, there is quite a number of dissatisfied workmen in Spain.

"The situation is further complicated by a patriotic movement in the army which wants to see the money voted for it by Parliament put to its best possible use. The army also demands that it shall be modernized. But it is quite untrue to say that the army's discipline and loyalty are in any way impaired.

"Another complication is the movement in Catalonia. Some Catalonians ask for a sort of home rule. They want to have local affairs settled in Barcelona. It is a separatist movement only in that sense."

The Government Conciliatory.

"What steps does your Majesty purpose to take to settle the question?" I asked.

"My Government," replied the King, "is disposed to discuss in friendly fashion any demands made in a legal manner. It wants to see Catalonia and Barcelona even more prosperous than now."

"And as regards the other parts of Spain?" I asked.

The King replied that the Government intended to satisfy those whose demands appeared to be justified and to show the others the unreasonableness of their request. "But," said the King, "the crisis cannot be completely settled before the end of the war."

I asked his Majesty to explain frankly the revolutionary movement in Spain. He replied with a smile, and I explained that in England and France it was thought Spain was in the throes of revolution because the country had been practically isolated from the news point of view. His Majesty said:

"I look to the future with confidence. Of course, I regret that reformers who a year ago were pro-monarchists now side with the republicans and say I belong to the past decade, but is there a more modern King than I? I am of the opinion that the war will cause an immense upheaval in all countries and that future governments will lean toward socialism, a sort of State socialism, such as you have in England."

His Majesty said he preferred not to discuss the Russian revolution, but he agreed with me that it had had a certain repercussion in the minds of some people in Spain. I told his Majesty I had found in Spain that the Allies seemed to be identified with the revolutionary movement. "You must do all you can to combat that idea," said the King. I assured his Majesty that England had not the slightest wish to see an anti-dynastic movement in Spain.

The King was greatly interested in all I could tell him about France and spoke with deep feeling of the sufferings of that country.

"One last question, your Majesty," I said. "There is a general feeling that the first note in the great peace overtures will be sounded by you. Perhaps you will make a declaration on the subject.'

"I believe that the war must go on for a long time yet," said the King, "but peace must come, and the sooner the better. After the declarations of Lloyd George and Ribot I do not think it possible to offer my services as mediator, but I am prepared to go on working for humanity."

The King rose. My audience was at an end. With a hearty handshake this energetic and intensely human King accompanied be to the door.

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APPORTION DRAFT BY STATE QUOTAS

Plans of Government Will Put 1,152,985 Men in Arms in First Year.

NEW YORK TO RAISE 69,241

117,947 Enlisted Regulars and 348,011 Guardsmen in the Total Credits.

687,000 TO BE CONSCRIPTED

Baker Notifies Governors of President's Call and the Duty of Local Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Plans of the Government call for the creation of a military force of 1,152,985 in the first year of American participation in the war with Germany. This is in addition to the regular army total on April 2, 1917. Today Secretary Baker released through the Provost Marshal General's office a statement showing the number of men to be drafted from each State on the basis of their population after making due allowance for the men already enlisted in the regular army and the National Guard.

The armies of the United States in this war will consist of three groups of soldiers. The backbone of these forces will be the regular army. Supplementing it will be the National Guard divisions drafted into the Federal service and the new National Army to consist of men between 21 and 31 years old to be drafted. There will be, approximately, 293,000 men in the regular army, 400,000 in the National Guard, and 500,000 in the first national draft force.

The total number of men enlisted in the National Guard units on April 1 was 164,292. In the period beginning with April 2 and ending June 30, the number of men enlisted in the guard was 183,719, of which 86,081 were taken into the guard in the month of June. This makes a total of 348,011 men in the National Guard organizations for which the various States get credit in the determining of the number of men to be raised by the first draft.

Total Credits, 465,985 Men.

Between April 2 and June 30 a total of 117,974 men were taken into the regular army by enlistment. These, added to the 348,011 guardsmen for which the States receive credit, make a grand total of 465,985 men credited to the States for the purposes of the determination of the number of men to be drafted.

After allowing these credits the War Department has decided that 687,000 men should be raised by draft as soon as possible in order to raise the first draft force of 500,000 men for the National Army and to round out the regular army and National Guard to full war strength. When this has been done and the strength of the regular army as it stood on April 1 is considered, there will be a total of about 1,200,000 men under arms without taking any of the naval forces into consideration.

Secretary Baker has notified the Governor of each State of the decision of the President to order 687,000 men raised by draft, and has informed each Governor as to the gross quota required from each State, the credits to be allowed for men already furnished to the guard and to the regular army, and the net quota to be drafted in each State.

The gross quota for New York is 122,424 men for the regular army, the National Guard and the draft army. New York receives a credit of 52,971 for men furnished the regular army and to the National Guard up to June 30, and is asked to raise 69,241 in the first draft. The credits assigned to New York State include 23,495 men who were in the New York National Guard on April 1, 1917, and 16,888 men who have been enlisted in the New York National Guard between April 1 and June 30 and 12,588 men who enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30.

Announcement by Baker.

Secretary Baker's official announcement of the action of the President was made public today as follows:

"War Department.
Washington, July 12, 1917.

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of Congress entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917.

"The President of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States, in order to bring to full strength the organization of the regular army and the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the military service of the United States and, to create the National Army, and has caused said aggregate number to be apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia as set forth in the schedule hereto appended.

"The Governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the President and in accordance with said act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto shall apportion the quota so apportioned to such State, Territory or district and shall communicate to each local board established in such State, Territory or district notice of the net quota to be furnished by such board; and such net quotas shall thereupon be furnished by the respective local boards as required by said act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

Table By States of Army and Guard Enlistment, Gross Quotas and Quotas Required In the Draft

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The War Department today gave out a table regarding the gross quota of men each State should furnish to the regular army, National Guard, and National Army; the credits allowed for men enlisted in the regular army and the guard to June 30, and the net number of men which each State must furnish for the first draft of 687,000 men. The table follows:

	GROSS QUOTA.	CREDITS A Enlisted in Guard April 1.	CREDITS B Enlisted in Guard bet. April 2 & June 30.	CREDITS C Enlisted in Reg. Army bet. April 2 & June 30.	CREDITS D Aggregate Under A, B and C.	NET QUOTA. For the Draft.
Total	1,152,985	164,292	183,719	117,974	465,985	687,000
Alabama	21,300	4,181	2,238	1,232	7,651	13,612
Arizona	4,478	456	371	171	998	3,472
Arkansas	17,452	1,192	5,123	840	7,155	10,267
California	34,907	4,466	3,162	4,158	11,786	23,060
Colorado	9,797	1,290	7,722	1,015	5,027	4,753
Connecticut	18,817	3,893	2,776	1,138	7,807	10,977
Delaware	2,569	544	639	180	1,363	1,202
Dist. of Columbia	3,796	1,933	704	223	2,860	929
Florida	10,129	1,173	1,659	954	3,786	6,325
Georgia	27,209	3,885	2,100	2,840	8,825	18,337
Idaho	4,833	962	865	711	2,538	2,287
Illinois	79,094	6,672	9,635	10,997	27,304	51,653
Indiana	29,971	8,975	2,494	5,940	12,409	17,510
Iowa	25,465	2,231	6,808	3,633	12,672	12,749
Kansas	17,795	1,839	6,898	2,588	11,825	6,439
Kentucky	22,152	1,980	3,622	2,276	7,878	14,236
Louisiana	18,481	1,690	1,979	1,198	4,867	13,582
Maine	7,076	1,968	2,722	553	5,243	1,821
Maryland	14,139	3,330	3,151	537	7,018	7,096
Massachusetts	43,109	9,972	7,511	4,965	22,448	20,586
Michigan	43,936	3,720	3,943	5,906	13,569	30,291
Minnesota	26,021	2,419	3,752	1,951	8,122	17,854
Mississippi	16,429	1,292	3,457	851	5,600	10,801
Missouri	35,461	5,018	7,738	3,984	16,740	18,660
Montana	10,423	959	592	982	2,553	7,872
Nebraska	13,900	1,300	2,538	1,853	5,691	8,185
Nevada	1,435	0	0	382	382	1,051
New Hampshire	4,419	1,589	1,272	346	3,027	1,204
New Jersey	35,623	6,110	4,584	4,202	14,896	20,665
New Mexico	3,856	41	1,239	277	1,557	2,292
New York	122,424	23,495	16,888	12,588	52,971	69,241
North Carolina	23,486	3,123	3,345	1,003	7,471	15,974
North Dakota	7,737	279	1,486	353	2,118	5,606
Ohio	66,474	8,437	14,129	5,020	27,586	38,773
Oklahoma	19,943	433	2,004	1,907	4,344	15,564
Oregon	7,387	2,424	2,239	1,974	6,657	717
Pennsylvania	98,277	14,128	9,732	13,388	37,248	60,859
Rhode Island	6,277	2,178	1,916	371	4,465	1,801
South Carolina	15,147	2,462	1,796	782	5,040	10,081
South Dakota	6,854	899	2,647	579	4,125	2,717
Tennessee	22,158	2,261	3,917	1,414	7,592	14,528
Texas	48,116	4,347	8,794	4,347	17,488	30,545
Utah	4,945	663	812	1,091	2,566	2,370
Vermont	3,243	872	1,111	205	2,188	1,049
Virginia	21,354	3,692	2,992	838	7,522	13,795
Washington	12,768	2,240	1,764	1,446	5,450	7,296
West Virginia	14,848	2,999	1,482	1,240	5,721	9,101
Wisconsin	28,199	4,659	9,029	1,586	15,274	12,876
Wyoming	2,683	384	1,180	304	1,868	810
Alaska	710	0	0	13	13	696
Hawaii	2,403	4,237	142	18	4,397	0
Porto Rico	13,480	0	0	624	624	12,833

GUARD GETS ORDERS FOR WAR SERVICE

All New York Organizations Will Mobilize on Monday, Preparatory to Camp Instruction.

DIVISION IS REARRANGED

Brooklyn's Fourteenth May Be Grouped with Troops of Other States—O'Ryan Lauds Troops.

Orders directing the mobilization on next Monday, at 9 A. M., of the entire National Guard of New York were received at Division Headquarters yesterday by Major General John F. O'Ryan. Every organization of the guard not already in Federal service will assemble at its armory with the exception of the Fifteenth Regiment, negro, and the Fourth Field Hospital. These two contingents, being without armories, will be mobilized at Camp Whitman.

General O'Ryan said yesterday that the vigorous recruiting of the past few months had brought the guard up to 39,000 men. To put it on a war footing 42,000 men are required. The shortage will undoubtedly be made up in a week.

General O'Ryan laid considerable stress yesterday on the fact that fully one-third of the guard, or practically all of the 12,000 men who have been recruited since the declaration of war against the German Government, were still without service equipment. They have neither uniforms nor arms, the War Department, according to recent reports, having decided not to furnish complete equipment until after they arrive at the division camp. In view of the fact that there was likely to be a "send-off day" for the guard, with a parade of all the New York organizations, General O'Ryan said yesterday that he hoped the War Department would take immediate steps to furnish uniforms at least, so that the parade might not lose in dignity and impressiveness by the appearance in the ranks of fully 10,000 men without uniforms.

The mobilization orders received yesterday indicated the units that will compose the tactical organization of the Sixth Division. All of the New York City regiments which served on the Mexican border remain in the division with the exception of the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn. The Fourteenth, Tenth Infantry of Albany, Forty-seventh Infantry of Brooklyn, and Fifteenth Infantry (negro) of Manhattan are cited in the mobilization as parts of the Fourth Infantry Brigade. They will mobilize on Monday with the other organizations, but further plans are held in abeyance. It was the general belief at headquarters yesterday that these four regiments probably would be grouped with troops of other States to complete other tactical divisions.

The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Coast Defense commands of the National Guard are not included in the Sixth Division. These organizations, according to the opinion of headquarter officers, probably will be sent to the coast fortifications to supplant regular troops which have been drawn away for overseas service.

The fact that yesterday's orders directed the mobilization of Division Headquarters as well as all the guard organizations indicated that Major Gen. O'Ryan will remain in command of the Sixth Division at least for the present.

The Sixth Division, according to yesterday's orders, will be made up as follows:

Division Headquarters, including Headquarters Troops.

First Brigade, composed of 7th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 69th Infantry, and Brigade Headquarters.

Second Brigade, composed of 1st Infantry, Binghamton; 23d Infantry, Brooklyn; 71st Infantry, and Brigade Headquarters.

Third Brigade, composed of 74th Regiment, Buffalo; 3d Regiment, Rochester; 2d Regiment, Troy, and Brigade Headquarters.

Field Artillery Brigade, composed of 1st, 2d, and 3d Field Artillery Regiments.

22d Engineers of New York.

Signal Corps, 1st Battalion.

Division Supply Train and Cos. A and B of Supply Detachment.

Division Ammunition Train.

Field Bakery.

Sanitary Train.

The Fourth Brigade, not to be part of the division, but also to be mobilized in its entirety, will consist of the Tenth Infantry, (Buffalo,) the Fourteenth Infantry, (Brooklyn,) the Fifteenth Infantry, (negro,) the Eighth Coast Defense Command, the Ninth Coast Defense Command, and the Tenth Coast Defense Command. Orders also were issued for the mobilization of the First Regiment Cavalry, except the First Squadron, now in Federal service, and Squadron A and machine gun troops. Although not mentioned in the official units which will make up the Sixth Division, it is believed that both the First Cavalry Regiment and Squadron A will be eventually included in the division as unmounted cavalry.

General O'Ryan was of the opinion yesterday that, while the National Guard reserve was mentioned in the mobilization orders, it probably would not be called. Members of the reserve between the ages of 21 and 31, he said, would have to take their chances with the draft. Reserve officers, however, would be directed to await orders. Many reserve guardsmen above the draft age will undoubtedly be utilized to make up the State militia, which, according to the Constitution of New York State, must be maintained at a strength of at least 10,000 men.

WHERE GUARD WILL TRAIN.

New York's Division Will Go to South Carolina Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Secretary Baker announced today that the National Guard of the State of New York would be sent to the camp to be established at Spartanburg, S. C. No other guard forces will be at the Spartanburg camp except those from New York.

The camps to which the various National Guard divisions will be sent and the units to be amalgamated in forming these divisions were announced by the War Department today as follows:

Charlotte, N. C.—Division 5, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Division 6, from the State of New York; to mobilize on July 16.

Augusta, Ga.—Division 7, from the State of Pennsylvania, called into Federal service on July 15.

Anniston, Ala.—Division 8, from the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

Greenville, S. C.—Division 9, from the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

Macon, Ga.—Division 10, from the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; to be called into Federal service on Aug. 5.

Waco, Texas—Division 11, from the States of Wisconsin and Michigan; to be called July 15.

Houston, Texas—Division 12, from the State of Illinois; to be called July 25.

Deming, N. M.—Division 13, from the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota; to be called July 15.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Division 14, from the States of Kansas and Missouri; to be called Aug. 5.

Fort Worth, Texas—Division 15, from the States of Texas and Oklahoma; to be called Aug. 5.

Montgomery, Ala.—Division 16, from the States of Ohio and West Virginia; to be called July 15.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Division 17, from the States of Indiana and Kentucky; to be called Aug. 5.

Alexandria, La.—Division 18, from the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; to be called Aug. 5.

Linda Vista, Cal.—Division 19, from the States of California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; to be called Aug 5.

Palo Alto, Cal.—Division 20, from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming; to be called on July 25.

BIGGEST AIR BATTLE WON BY THE BRITISH

31 German Machines Brought Down in Terrific Fighting—Raiders Bomb Many Points.

LONDON, July 13.—British airmen have been victorious in the most severe aerial fighting since the beginning of the war. On the front in France on Thursday fourteen German airplanes were brought down and sixteen driven down out of control, says the official statement from British Headquarters in France tonight. Nine British machines are reported to have been lost in the fighting. The statement reads:

Enemy detachments which endeavored to approach our lines early this morning west of Queant were dispersed and driven off by our fire.

Wednesday night bombing operations against enemy railway stations, shelters, and airdromes were carried out with success. All our machines returned.

Yesterday there was increasing aerial activity on both sides from dawn until late at night. The fighting, which resulted greatly in our favor, was the most severe experienced since the commencement of the war.

Continuous engagements took place between large formations, consisting in some cases of as many as thirty machines. As a result of these encounters 14 German airplanes were brought down, three of which fell within our lines. Sixteen other hostile machines were driven out of control, and in addition one enemy machine was shot down by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns.

While our scout machines were engaged in fighting, other British air planes took many photographs. Bombing of the enemy's airdromes, dumps and railway stations was continued and a large number of bombs was dropped with good results.

Nine of our machines are missing.

British airmen in the naval service last night made bombing raids on German airdromes and other military objectives in Western Belgium, and returned safely to their base, according to an official announcement of the British Admiralty today. The text follows:

The naval air service carried out bombing raids last night on the following military objectives: Aertrycke Airdrome, Houttave, Nieuw Munster, Airdrome, Ghistelle Airdrome, the railway junction north of Thourout Station, the Bruges Dock and the canal bank, and the dumps at the railway junction south of Ostend Harbor. The visibility was generally very poor, consequently observation of the results was difficult.

Bombing attacks also were made on the Solwak Works at Zeebrugge and at thebase of the Zeebrugge Mole.

Altogether, several tons of bombs were dropped and all our machines returned safely.

The statement issued by the War Office early today follows:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Hulluch and southeast of Ypres. We captured a few prisoners.

Hostile raiding parties were successfully repulsed southeast of Gavrelle, in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Nieuport.

Gun Duels on French Front.

PARIS, July 13.—Heavy artillery fighting took place today near St. Quentin, on the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. The only infantry fighting that took place was the repulse of German attacks at several points northwest of Verdun.

The War Office issued the following official statement tonight:

Rather violent artillery fighting took place to the southeast of St. Quentin and to the south of Pargny-Filain, especially in the direction of La Royere Farm.

The artillery of both sides was active in the Argonne and on both banks of the Meuse.

Today the Germans violently bombarded Rheims, 1,600 shells falling into the city.

On July 9 and 10 ten German airplanes were brought down on our front and eight enemy machines fell within the German lines, seriously damaged.

The afternoon statement said:

During the night the artillery fighting was particularly active in the region of St. Quentin, Panthéon, and on both banks of the Meuse.

Enemy attacks east of the Martyres salient near the Vidalet Wood, at Hill 304, and in the Caurières Wood failed under our fire.

Retake Trenches Near Verdun.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—Today's Army Headquarters announcement on the western front operations reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Good observation conditions prevailing, the artillery duel was intense in several sectors of the Flanders and Artois fronts. Enemy thrusts east of Nieuport, southeast of Ypres, near Hulluch, and south of the Scarpe, were repulsed.

Front of the German Crown Prince: The fighting activity of the artillery in Western Champagne again increased considerably, and in the evening the firing on the left bank of the Meuse reached great intensity. At Hill 304 storming troops in a dashing charge captured the trenches which the enemy had recaptured on July 8. Some of the occupants were killed and the remainder made prisoner. The positions won by us on June 28 over a width of four kilometers, including their forefield, thereby is again completely in our hands.

In spite of vigorous countermeasures a reconnoitring thrust made near Prunay brought us gains in prisoners and booty.

Front of Duke Albrecht: Conditions are unchanged.

In numerous aerial engagements the enemy lost seventeen airplanes. Two others were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening reads:

The lively artillery duel in Western Champagne continues.

GERMAN IN JAIL WHO SAW TROOPS DEPART

Man of Evident Culture Labored on Pier When Transports Carrying Pershing Force Sailed.

GOT JOB POSING AS RUSSIAN

Karl Neumond, Who Sent Millions of Dollars' Worth of Supplies to Germany Also Interned.

A well-educated German, who for weeks has been working as a laborer on one of the army piers in Hoboken, was arrested at his home, 131 Grand Street, Hoboken, by Federal agents last night and taken to the Hoboken Police Headquarters. He is held pending the outcome of an investigation the Secret Service is making as to the man's past and his recent activities when not inside the army pier gates.

The man, who says his name is Hermann Schmidt, admits that he is a German. It is known that he witnessed the departure for France a few weeks ago of several of the fighting units of General Pershing's army, and the Secret Service is making a special effort to discover whether he might have communicated that information to German agents who might, in turn, have sent it abroad and brought about the submarine attack that was made on the transports.

Schmidt was able to get emloyment in the Government service by posing as a Russian, although he speaks English fluently, and it was not until within two or three days that an army officer—Major George Bamford—who noted that the "Russian" appeared to be a man of education and culture, became suspicious. Schmidt's job was a humble one, but he was a willing worker anxious to hold his place, and from the stories told in Hoboken last night he saw with keen understanding everything that went on about him. The Hoboken army piers are the busiest army terminal in the United States today, and there is much there that might interest a German spy.

Not only did Schmidt witness the departure of some of the Pershing army units, but he also, according to reports, helped load some of the supply ships that accompanied the American transports to European waters.

For several weeks now the Secret Service has been keeping a close watch on Hoboken, and when Major Bamford reported his suspicions regarding Schmidt to his superiors the proper officials of the Secret Service were communicated with and the case was put into their hands. The result was that when Schmidt quit work yesterday afternoon, Secret Service agents followed him to his home in Grand Street, and after a search of the house put him under arrest. The agents found in Schmidt's room a hospital operating gown such as army surgeons wear and other medical equipment. Whether or not he is a physician was not disclosed by the Federal authorities last night.

When he was brought to Police Headquarters and further questioned, Schmidt is said not only to have admitted that he was a German, but to have added that his wife was also German. He did not give any reason for posing as a Russian other than that he did so to get a job. The arrest, it is said, has been reported to the War Department. Schmidt will probably be transferred to Ellis Island this morning, there to remain until the Secret Service concludes its investigation.

Karl Neumond of the Frankfort, Germany, exporting firm of K. & E. Neumond, the American offices of which concern were at 25 Broad Street before the American declaration of war against Germany, is among the prominent Germans now interned at Ellis Island. More than a month ago Neumond was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice and quietly removed to the detention camp on Ellis Island, where he is listed as "a dangerous enemy alien." Neumond has appealed to friends in all parts of the country to obtain a parole for him, but up to yesterday those pleas had been in vain, and there is every reason for believing that he will stay interned for the period of the war.

The Corporation Directory of New York gives the home office of K. & E. Neumond as Frankfort, Germany. The Federal authorities say the firm is one of the leading exporting and importing houses of Germany, and that Karl Neumond, one of the partners, arrived in New York shortly before or just after the beginning of the European war. It is also stated that before the United States entered the war against Germany K. & E. Neumond managed to ship millions of dollars' worth of needed supplies to Germany by way of European neutral countries.

The New York branch of the Neumond firm first came into public notice in July of last year, following the publication of the American firms with German connections blacklisted by Great Britain under the provisions of the enemy trading act. Karl Neumond, as did other men included in the British blacklist, denounced the action of the British as unfair, but he did not allow himself to become prominent in the efforts which were made to force President Wilson to make the matter of the blacklist a serious issue between the United States and Great Britain.

The fact that a man of the prominence in the business world of Karl Neumond could be interned on Ellis Island and weeks elapse before the fact became public, indicates that many other German subjects may have been interned since the declaration of war without the public knowing of it. Under the war regulations governing the secret service agencies of the country, any enemy alien may be apprehended and immediately transferred to an internment camp without the arrest or internment being made a court record. In nearly every instance persons who are taken into custody as "dangerous aliens" are interned immediately.

The guarding of the waterfront has never been so strict as now. The whole zone is patrolled, and any German caught within the prescribed limits is immediately arrested and interned. But strict as is the guard of the waterfront zones at this time, plans are being worked out which are expected to make it practically impossible for any enemy alien to go into any part of the waterfront region without being detected.

It was announced in some New York newspapers yesterday that the waterfront regulations do not prohibit enemy aliens from traveling to seaside resorts by boat. That, however, is not the case, for the regulations specifically state that no enemy alien shall enter upon any pier, or any ship in the Harbor of New York. To permit enemy aliens to travel to Coney Island, the Rockaways, or to any of the New Jersey resorts by boat would mean that any German spy for the price of a ticket to Long Branch, Coney Island, or any nearby seaside resort, could make a complete and accurate inspection of the waterfront. A trip to any of these resorts would carry a spy past every fort but one guarding the Atlantic approach to New York, would take him within sight of the great proving ground at Sandy Hook, and, provided he embarked north of Twenty-third Street, past nearly every transatlantic pier in New York Harbor, except certain freight and passenger terminals in Brooklyn.

An excursion up the East River and into the Sound would take a spy past the Navy Yard and the fortifications guarding the Long Island Sound approach to New York.

It was said yesterday that the jobs of the 400 former employes of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies, who were discharged from employment along the Hoboken waterfront, had been filled. Some of the men discharged are said to have protested to the Hoboken city authorities against the action of the Government in discharging them, but the protest was of no avail.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The same all over the world White Rock water for travelers

GUNBOATS DRAGGED OVER MOUNTAINS

Vessels That Wiped Out Germans on Tanganyika Taken There from England.

FEAT DEEMED IMPOSSIBLE

Extraordinary Obstacles Overcome and Hardships Endured by Expedition to Central African Lake.

OTTAWA, July 13.—The stirring story of how German command of Lake Tanganyika was overthrown by the British through their enterprise, courage and bulldog persistency was told in a statement issued by the High Commissioner for South Africa covering the operations in Rhodesia since August, 1914, and received from London tonight by the agency here of Reuter's, Limited. The dispatch follows:

"The scheme was approved in April, 1915, of sending from England to Capetown and thence by rail, road, and river to the lake two motor boats designed to outclass the three enemy ships on Tanganyika. The two motor boats, named the Mimi and the Toutou, arrived at Capetown under command of Commander G. Simson in June, 1915, and were launched on Lake Tanganyika on Christmas day. The Germans were acquainted with the scheme, but dismissed it as a hare-brained venture.

"The journey up country included 150 miles of haulage over atrocious roads at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet and thence on railroad trucks to Lualbi River, where they were floated through shoals abounding in dangerous rocks. So shallow was the river that barrels had to be lashed to the motor boats to reduce their draught.

"The expedition was hampered by tropical heat, by dust, and by shortage of water. The latter deficiency was so serious that at times the water for washing and even the drinking water was voluntarily given up to supply the traction engines. All competent judges vetoed the journey as sheer madness. Nevertheless it succeeded.

"On the third day after launching the motor boats on Lake Tanganyika the German gunboat Kingans was attacked and forced to surrender, whereupon she was repaired by her captors and renamed the Fifi. The second German gunboat fought the Fifi and Mimi on Feb. 9. It was a three-hour running fight. But by skillful manœuvring the British boats got within range, scored many hits and finally sank the German vessel. The third German gunboat was thereupon scuttled by her crew after she had been bombed by a Belgian airplane, thus ending German supremacy on Lake Tanganyika, which had been established for many years.

"The statement draws attention to Rhodesia's remarkable achievement, with her territory of 450,000 square miles, a native population of 1,600,000, and barely 30,000 Europeans, in securing her borders against attack within nine months after the outbreak of the war, and in addition furnishing several overseas regiments, so that by the middle of 1916 40 per cent. of the male whites of the protectorate were in active service."

PERSHING TO OBSERVE THE FRENCH HOLIDAY

Issues July 14 Proclamation to His Troops—150 Battle Planes in Paris Parade.

PARIS, July 13.—Observance by the American troops in France of the French national holiday is provided for in a proclamation issued today by Major Gen. Pershing. It follows:

"July 14 is hereby declared a holiday for all troops in this command. The people throughout France will celebrate on that day the declaration of the sacred principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, in defense whereof we are now in France to fight by the side of the French soldiers. This is a glorious privilege that the American Army has in uniting with the gallant soldiers and loyal people of France in acclaiming with them on their national holiday our own devotion to the same high ideals."

One hundred and fifty battle planes in flotillas will take part in the celebration of the fall of the Bastille tomorrow. This is one of the most important aerial squadrons in the French service. It will fly over the marching route of the troops during the ceremonies.

CANTEENS FOR "SAMMIES."

American Red Cross to Place Them Where Troops Pass to Front.

PARIS, July 13.—The American Red Cross, which has moved into new quarters in the Place Concorde, began yesterday the work of establishing canteens, restaurants, and dispensaries at railroad stations and junctions where the American troops will pass going to and returning from the front.

Utilizing the experience gained last year, when the troops went to the Mexican border, the canteens will supply coffee, bread, and sandwiches. Rest stations, meals, beds, and dispensaries equipped with beds, nurses, and doctors, all will be open to the French troops.

Such canteens already exist in Paris and elsewhere for French troops. They are conducted by volunteers, many of them being American women.

EXEMPTION BOARDS SOON TO BE READY

All Are Expected to be Organized and Prepared to Take Up Work by Noon on Monday.

FINISH REGISTRATION WORK

Desire of Some Board Members to Spend Week-ends Out of Town One Cause of Delay.

Edward F. Boyle, executive officer of the Board of Control, which supervised the registration of the men of draft age in New York on June 5, announced last night that every assembly district registration board in the city had either turned over or was ready to deliver the properly sorted registration cards to the local exemption boards. Whatever delay that may occur from now on, Mr. Boyle said, must be charged to the exemption and not to the registration organization.

When Mr. Boyle's office opened yesterday morning the only two assembly districts which had not reported their registration data complete and in shape for the exemption boards were the Twenty-third, in Manhattan, and the Thirty-fourth, in the Bronx. These boards, it was stated, would complete their work last night and would be ready to turn their completed data over this morning.

The Board of Elections, which had charge of the registration for New York, has been in touch with every one of the 189 exemption boards, and in every case where there is delay the Board of Elections has ascertained the cause. One common reason for delay, it was said, was that members of exemption boards desired to spend week-ends out of town and did not want to take over the names until Monday.

In one district in Long Island City the Chairman of the exemption board refused to take the cards because he did not want to count them. He wanted to give a general receipt for the lot and refused to sign receipts for the individual cards. The registration board is waiting until he comes to the board's way of thinking.

"The records of the Adjutant General's office," said Philip J. McCook, who, as director of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, is assisting in co-ordinating the work of the exemption boards in New York City, "so far as checked up last night by Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling and myself, showed about 80 per cent. of the 189 local exemption boards to be already organized. It would appear, therefore, that there is no foundation for the sweeping criticism which some people have been making. It must be kept in mind that New York is a big city, and that this is a big job."

In Brooklyn and the Bronx all the local boards, with a few scattered exceptions, are ready for business. These boards, it was added, are prepared to begin writing the serial numbers on the registration cards in their jurisdiction. Mr. Conkling and Mr. McCook both believe that every board in the city will be organized and ready for business by noon of Monday. "After that," said Mr. McCook, "it should be easy sailing."

Mr. McCook asks that every exemption board, as soon as it completes its organization and has established headquarters, communicate by telephone with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The telephone number is 2635 Worth.

There are still seventy-four boards to announce their headquarters. Thirty-seven additional headquarters were announced yesterday. The location of the headquarters in seventy-seven exemption districts was printed in THE TIMES yesterday. The thirty-seven headquarters, since announced, follow:

Borough of Manhattan.

District and Location.

92—229 East Broadway.
100—P. S. 3, 490 Hudson St.
101—P. S. 167, 29 Horatio St.
111—Parochial School, 43d St., near 9th Av.
115—P. S. 17, 335 West 47th St.
119—239 East 18th St.
125—P. S. 87, Amsterdam Av. and 77th St.
130—Patriotic League, B'way and 105th St.
131—P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.
134—P. S. 165, 320 West 108th St.
151—1,586 Lexington Av.
153—12 West 11th St.
160—P. S. 83, 304 East 110th St.
162—P. S. 57, 176 East 115th St.
166—P. S. 39, 125th St., near 3d Av.
167—107 East 125th St.

Borough of Brooklyn.

31—P. S. 35, Decatur St., near Lewis Av.
37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St.
44—P. S. 111, Sterling Place, near Vanderbilt Av.
46—P. S. 45, 327 Washington Av.
54—P. S. 17, Driggs Av. and North 5th St.
55—57 Herbert St.
58—Coney Island Av. and Avenue O.
61—P. S. 120, Ocean Parkway and Fort Hamilton Av.
67—P. S. 139, Cortelyou and Rugby Roads.
70—P. S. 123, Irving and Willoughby Avs.
72—P. S. 75, Grove St. and Evergreen Av.
74—P. S. 21, McKibbin St., near Manhattan Av.
81—P. S., Ashford St. and Belmont Av.
83—P. S. 144, Howard and St. Mark's Avs.
85—P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avs.
87—P. S. 125, Thatford and Rockaway Avs.

Borough of the Bronx.

5—1,025 East 163d St.
8—391 East 149th St.
16—Borough Hall, Tremont and 3d Avs.
18—P. S. 11, 1,297 Clay Av.

Borough of Richmond.

183—P. S. 14, Broad and Brook Sts., Stapleton.

Mr. Conkling and Mr. McCook were busy most of yesterday checking up the resignations of those who have refused to serve on exemption boards, as well as those men who have been found to be disqualified. The names of the men recommended for the places of these persons have been forwarded to Governor Whitman.

ARMY CALLS FOR BAKERS.

Quartermaster General Directed to Organize Forty Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Quartermaster General of the Army has been directed to organize at once forty new bakery companies in addition to the ten now within the continental limits of the United States.

These companies will be numbered from 1 to 52. Nos. 5 and 6 are in Honolulu and the Philippine Islands.

The personnel of these companies will consist of one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Sergeant, first class, $51 a month; twenty-three Sergeants, $44; fifteen Corporals, $36; forty-five privates, first class, $33; fifteen privates, $30, and two cooks, $38. In addition the Government furnishes food, lodging and clothing.

A complete field bakery with a personnel of six men is capable of supplying 1,800 men a day with bread. Fifteen of these units constitute a bakery company, which has a capacity of 4,000 pounds of bread a day.

NEW YORK SHOWS GAIN IN ARMY RECRUITING

Again Takes Lead in Daily Total, but Is Still Short of Its Quota of 18,226.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The enlisted strength of the navy today became 131,688 through a net gain of 625 in enlistments yesterday. The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 28,895 men. New York State yesterday again took the lead in daily army recruiting by turning in 133 recruits, against 127 from Pennsylvania. New York has not yet filled its quota of 18,226 men, but has raised almost as many men as Pennsylvania, which has filled its quota. New York since April 1 has furnished 16,037 men for the army and Pennsylvania has furnished 16,283 men.

The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obt'ned July 12.	Total to July 12.		Obt'ned July 12.	Total to July 12.
Alabama	16	1,464	*Nebraska	5	2,537
Arizona	..	205	*Nevada	4	692
Arkansas	3	854	N. Hamp.	2	369
*California	34	5,095	New Jersey	49	4,895
Colorado	6	1,341	N. Mexico	1	231
Conn.	14	1,508	New York	133	16,037
Delaware	5	274	North Car.	8	1,076
Dist. of C.	4	836	North Dak.	..	526
Florida	5	1,169	Ohio	50	6,510
Georgia	27	3,594	Oklahoma	10	1,872
*Idaho	5	785	*Oregon	11	2,427
*Illinois	60	13,512	*Penn.	127	16,283
*Indiana	30	7,631	Rhode Isl'd	4	566
Iowa	30	3,976	South Car.	8	817
Kansas	15	3,033	South Dak.	1	772
Kentucky	17	2,568	Tenn.	10	1,910
Louisiana	5	1,504	Texas	22	5,184
Maine	3	639	*Utah	22	1,418
Maryland	33	1,021	Vermont	..	87
Mass.	34	6,264	Virginia	12	1,123
*Michigan	38	6,478	Washingt'n	16	1,080
Minnesota	32	2,957	West Va.	10	1,449
Mississippi	3	861	Wisconsin	14	1,581
Missouri	28	6,290	*Wyoming	1	515
*Montana	12	1,132			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total acceptances for July 12, 971.
Total acceptances since April 1, 145,068.

In June 86,081 men enlisted in the National Guard of the various States, of whom 66,232 enlisted in National Guard units not yet in Federal service and 19,849 in units already called into Federal service. The distribution of enlistments in the National Guard in June was as follows:

	In State Service.	Fed. Service.		In State Service.	Fed. Service.
Alabama	...	828	Montana	29	198
Arizona	...	163	Nebraska	...	181
Arkansas	303	207	N. Hamp.	389	..
California	...	402	N. Jersey	1,818	897
Colorado	1,095	102	N. Mexico	...	126
Connecticut	...	733	New York	7,063	2,606
Delaware	411	98	No. Car.	1,475	168
Dist. of C.	217	185	No. Dak.	...	185
Florida	...	149	Ohio	6,506	1,074
Georgia	...	712	Oklahoma	125	231
Idaho	...	81	Oregon	419	84
Illinois	2,384	857	Penn.	3,065	371
Indiana	893	818	R. Isl'd	426	17
Iowa	1,504	218	So. Car.	287	217
Kansas	4,270	...	So. Dak.	601	188
Kentucky	55	1,518	Tennessee	1,344	255
Louisiana	12	287	Texas	6,911	400
Maine	633	558	Utah	286	..
Maryland	715	270	Vermont	4	556
Mass.	4,129	1,116	Virginia	492	571
Michigan	1,665	850	Washington	124	158
Minnesota	1,841	823	West Va.	10	542
Mississippi	2,207	183	Wisconsin	5,533	291
Missouri	5,283	516	Wyoming	826	69
Total				66,232	19,849

Women Employed at Armory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The plan of employing women inspectors for certain classes of work at the United States Armory has been adopted, and several women have been put to work, releasing men whose places they take for more important work or night duty. The plan will not mean the discharge of any man.

NEW WAR ESTIMATES TOTAL THREE BILLIONS

Administration Officials Give Notice They Will Be Submitted to Congress Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—War appropriations of about three billion dollars, in addition to the enormous sums already appropriated or sought, will be asked of Congress in estimates which Administration officials have given notice will be submitted next week.

All the appropriations contemplated for war purposes in the near future will be grouped in a general deficiency bill, a draft of which already is under preparation by the House Appropriations Committee. Next week officials will appear before the committee to explain their estimates.

The three-billion-dollar mark would bring the total appropriations exclusively on account of the war at this session of Congress, including loans to our allies, up to about ten billions.

The new measure will cover some estimates already submitted, including $100,000,000 for emergency naval construction, $45,000,000 for naval aircraft, aviation stations, and aerial experiments; $5,000,000 for pay of clerks, rent of quarters and other extra expenses of the War Department, and $200,000 for a high-powered radio station in Porto Rico. The pending $640,000,000 general aviation measure will be handled in a separate bill.

TO ADVISE THE PRESIDENT.

Weeks Plans to Push His Bill for Committee on Conduct of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Senator Weeks, the Republican whip of the Senate, announced today that he would ask for a vote next week upon a resolution he offered recently to create a joint committee on the conduct of the war, comprising twelve members of the Senate and House, to act in an advisory capacity to the President. Senator Weeks urges the necessity of such a committee as essential to a close co-operation between the Executive and Congress.

The joint committee as contemplated in Senator Weeks's resolution would be composed of four Democratic and two Republican Senators, and three Republican and three Democratic Representatives.

GOETHALS TO RUSH BIG NEW PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

architect of the corporation which I can secure from responsible bidders.

New Government Ship Plants.

2. *Construction of standardized ships:*

My main reliance for getting the greatest amount of the most serviceable tonnage in the shortest time will be on the construction of fabricated steel ships of standard pattern. For that purpose I shall use, to some extent, the existing yards.

On Monday I shall offer contracts for the building of two plants (to be owned by the Government) for the construction of fabricated steel ships, to produce 400 ships of an aggregate tonnage capacity of 2,500,000 tons within the next eighteen to twenty-four months. For the building of these two yards and the construction of ships in them I shall offer as compensation to the agents who undertake the work a fee of approximately 6 per cent of the total cost of the work, with rewards for savings in cost and for speed in delivery. Provision will be made for decreasing the fee to prevent unnecessary cost. The contracts will give the Government the benefit of Government fixed commodity prices, and will provide for cessation of work at any time, so that the appropriation may not be exceeded. Options will be given to the contractors to purchase the plants at arbitrated values on the completion of the work.

The design of the ship is ready, the plans of the yards are ready, the distribution of the work of furnishing the material and of fabrication is arranged.

This part of the program will take all the $550,000,000 available not absorbed by contracts made or making, as stated at the beginning of this letter. The program will more than redeem my estimates to the Congressional committee at the time this appropriation was asked for, of 3,000,000 tons of new construction within eighteen months.

The additional contracts for wood ships which I expect to place, together with the full number of fabricated steel ships which it is planned to build, will require more money than Congress has authorized. When I know how much will be needed it will be necessary to ask Congress for further sums.

Will Hasten Commandeering.

3. *Commandeering of ships in yards:*

On Monday I shall deliver to shipbuilders a general statement of the program which I have long been maturing for commandeering ships now under construction for private account, (such ships have an aggregate tonnage considerably in excess of 1,500,000 tons.)

The essence of this program is to commandeer all such ships and expedite their construction by adding labor and cutting out refinements. By thus Federalizing each yard, giving it Government help and putting it on a speed basis, we shall produce its greatest efficiency. As fast as the berths are cleared, each yard will be devoted to the production of a single type of tonnage for which it is best suited. I count upon the complete co-operation of the yards.

This program is made comprehensive because expedition cannot be obtained in a yard engaged partly on rush work and partly on pre-wartime schedules. My investigation has satisfied me that citizens of the United States and of our allies will pay the cost of expediting ships now building for them and take them off our hands. If this policy is adopted, it will conserve our fund.

I agree that it is essential for the Shipping Board to requisition at once the neutral ships which are constructed and ready to sail. I have no data to make an estimate as to how many of these ships there are or how much money will be required for this purchase. I shall, therefore, cut my program to the extent of $50,000,000. Please notify me at once whether this is enough.

Each day's delay in Summer—in commandeering or contracting—means two days' loss of time in throwing the work into the Winter months. It is for that reason I am urgent that the program start on Monday.

It is understood that General Goethals is prepared to carry out his plan for commandeering ships on the stocks, owned by Allies and neutrals, without a moment's unnecessary delay after his statement to the shipbuilders of Monday.

The assertion in his letter that citizens of the United States and the Allies would pay, in his opinion, the additional cost of expediting ships now building, was assumed to indicate that he was not in favor of taking over the ownership of vessels which the Allies are constructing. While the purchase and speeding up of the work would entail a heavy cost if the Government undertook it, some of the members of the Shipping Board have expressed the belief that it should be done so that the United States would find itself in possession of a larger merchant marine after the war.

A statement made today which came as something of a surprise was that it would require eight months after the keel was laid to turn out wooden ships and about five months to construct complete ships of steel. This estimate was on the basis of the Ferris design for the wooden ships. The contracts let so far give an average price of $143 a ton for wooden ships and $158 a ton for steel construction.

Order of President Wilson.

The text of the executive order issued by President Wilson placing the power to spend $500,000,000 for construction and to commandeer ships on the stocks with the Emergency Fleet Corporation was made available today. It reads:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of the authority vested in me in the section entitled "Emergency Shipping Fund" of an act of Congress entitled "An Act Making Appropriations to Supply Urgent Deficiencies in Appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments on Account of War Expenses for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917, and for Other Purposes," approved June 15, 1917, I hereby direct that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation shall have and exercise all power and authority vested in me in said section of said act, in so far as applicable to and in furtherance of the construction of vessels, the purchase or requisitioning of vessels in process of construction, whether on the ways or already launched, or of contracts for the construction of such vessels, and the completion thereof, and all power and authority applicable to and in furtherance of the production, purchase, and requisitioning of materials for ship construction.

And I do further direct that the United States Shipping Board shall have and exercise all power and authority vested in me in said section of said act, in so far as applicable to and in furtherance of the taking over of title or possession, by purchase or requisition, of constructed vessels, or parts thereof, or charters therein; and the operation, management and disposition of such vessels, and of all other vessels heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States. The power herein delegated to the United States Shipping Board may in the discretion of said board be exercised directly by the said board or by it through the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or through any other corporation organized by it for such purpose.

WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, July 11, 1917.

Harmony Now Predicted.

There was a general feeling today that no determined effort would be made by any one to interfere with the plans of General Goethals, and that the discussion of his program by the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation on Monday could have but one result—approval of the Goethals statement. Chairman Denman, who is President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation as well as Chairman of the Shipping Board, is said to have control of a majority of the votes of the Board of Directors, of which General Goethals is a member, but as development followed development today the conviction grew that there would be no attempt to exert that control in overthrowing the policies of the General.

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War-Time Prohibition

An Appeal From Britain

America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary P. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

ASK FAIR PLAY IN MESOPOTAMIA CASE

Lloyd George and Asquith Insist Accused Are Entitled to an Impartial Judicial Trial.

PREMIER DEPRECATES TALK

Deplores Time Wasted in Discussing Methods That Have Nothing to Do with Pushing War.

LONDON, July 13.—Although the House of Commons adjourned today without making a decision, it is virtually certain that the Government will introduce into Parliament a bill to set up a statutory tribunal to investigate the Mesopotamian charges.

At the resumption of the debate today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Government leader in the House, explained that the Government assumed that the sense of the House favored this course, and that unless the opinion was altered by the course of the debate the Government would move to adopt the proposed statutory tribunal.

Sir Archibald Williamson, a member of the commission that investigated the Mesopotamian campaign, defended its findings. Full justice could not be done to the report, he said, without considering the evidence on which the commission acted, and the details when published would deepen the sad impression created by the report.

It was unfortunate, Sir Archibald declared, that the commission should be held up to obloquy as if it had gone out of its way to do injustice to the men called before it. He defied any man to derive the same result from the Mesopotamia report as contained in the newspaper version of it. The commission had been unable to bring in a whitewashing report such as was expected by certain sections of the press.

Colonel Aubrey Herbert, who had been in Mesopotamia, where he arranged for the exchange of prisoners after the capture by the Turks of General Townshend's troops at Kut, said in speaking on the debate that all recrimination was a waste of time, and time was vital in war. He thought that the optimism of General Sir John Eccles Nixon, former commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, was justified, and that the trial by the newspapers of the military leaders was an ignoble spectacle, as they were being judged by subsequent events after having done their best for the empire.

Premier Lloyd George expressed regret at the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. He was surprised at the action of the Secretary, but it was part of the sensitive honor that animated all Mr. Chamberlain's motives.

The Premier added that every attainable remedy had been applied to meet the deficiencies in the system which called forth the Mesopotamia report. As affecting individuals, the point was whether they made the best of the system with which they had to work. If they were guilty, punishment ought to follow, but before being punished they were entitled to a fair and impartial judicial review of the facts.

The soldiers concerned were legally entitled to a full investigation, and nobody could doubt that civilians were entitled to the same protection as soldiers. Mr. Lloyd George thought that the inquiry suggested by the Government was the best method, but if the House of Commons desired a statutory inquiry the Government would acquiesce.

The Government did not desire to shield any one responsible for the terrible catastrophe in Mesopotamia, the Premier declared, but he was bound to point out that for the better part of the war Cabinet and both houses of Parliament had been engaged in discussing methods which had nothing to do with the practical prosecution of the war, and all this time events on which the whole future of civilization depended were happening. In conclusion, Lloyd George begged the House to realize its responsibilities and to urge and help the Government to get on with the war.

Former Premier Asquith, who preceded Lloyd George in the debate, branded as a vile calumny the suggestion that the military situation had been subordinated to political considerations when the advance to Bagdad had been decided upon. The position of the Government at that time was that there existed no doubt as to the political advantage of the capture of Bagdad. The Government at home and in India agreed that the advance should not be attempted unless supported as a feasible operation by the best opinion of the army authorities. Mr. Asquith asserted he could remember no case in which there was such complete agreement of strategic and political authority.

The former Premier said that, while he was not present at the Cabinet meetings which decided on the advance, he fully and whole-heartedly approved of the decision. Had the Government overruled General Nixon, vetoed the plans for the advance, they would have been accused of being afraid to take risks or assume the initiative.

After reading the Mesopotamia report, Mr. Asquith concluded, there could be no doubt that there had been mismanagement and that the guilty should be punished, but first they were entitled to a fair, judicial trial.

Then Premier Lloyd George spoke, after which the subject was dropped and the House arose without making any decision.

REFUSES TO PARDON ADLER.

Austria Sustains Sentence of Death on Premier's Slayer.

LONDON, July 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, according to Socialist newspapers of Austria, the Austrian Government has refused to pardon Dr. Friedrich Adler, under sentence of death for the assassination of Premier Stuergkh at Vienna last October.

The Austrian Court of Justice last month requested the Supreme Court to commute the death sentence of Dr. Adler. Russian Socialists also made an appeal on his behalf.

SPALDING WILL CASE ENDS.

Keith Spalding Gets Five-twelfths of Estate—Remainder to Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.—After two years and more of litigation, the contest to break the will of A. G. Spalding, sporting goods manufacturer, and wrest the greater part of his fortune, estimated at $2,000,000, from Mrs. Elisabeth Spalding, widow, has been settled out of court.

While the terms of the settlement are kept secret, it is announced that by the agreement reached today Keith Spalding of Chicago will receive about five-twelfths of the estate, the remainder going to the widow.

Keith Spalding will purchase the stock of the Spalding company owned by Mrs. Spalding.

WHISKY BUSINESS HARD HIT.

Sales Agent's Will Brings Out Serious Effects of Prohibition.

The effect of prohibition on the whisky business is the subject of a memorandum written by Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton in fixing the value of the estate of William Gordon Moore, who owned 940 of the 2,000 shares of stock of H. B. Kirk & Co., selling agents for whisky. The corporation has $200,000 capital stock, and the Moore estate conceded that the value of the decedent's stock was at least $273,088, but Appraiser Compton fixed it at $555,511. Mr. Moore left an estate of $1,190,634, the bulk of which went for life to his wife, Laura Moore, who is in a sanitarium. On her death the trust fund goes to the decedent's relatives, who also get the residuary estate. Mr. Moore gave 250 shares of Kirk stock outright and 250 more after the death of his wife to a business associate, George J. Dagner, another associate, Lancelot Stevenson, and got twenty-six shares outright and a remainder interest in thirteen shares. Louis R. Hughes, a friend and the executor, received $5,000.

Mr. Compton said in his memorandum that H. B. Kirk & Co. held a long-term contract for the sale of a well-known brand of whisky in bottles only. The testimony shows that the whisky must be matured in barrels for six to eight years, and that at the time of Mr. Moore's death the corporation had on hand a large quantity of whisky manufactured from 1910 to 1915. For the year 1914 the corporation ordered less than a third of the usual amount from the manufacturers, and in 1915 none was made. The Moore estate contended that because of increasing prohibition legislation it would be impossible to dispose of the stock on hand in the usual course of business, and that to redistill the beverage into alcohol would cause a loss of 75 per cent. For this reason it was argued that the stock of whisky should be appraised at only half the inventory value of about $1,000,000. Appraiser Compton ruled that the stock was worth its full value, and also decided that the value of the good-will was $167,091, although the estate urged that prohibition had destroyed good-will in the whisky business.

CHANG A REFUGEE AS PEKING YIELDS

Fallen Dictator Flees to the Dutch Legation—All His Troops Surrender.

BIG FIRE IN FORBIDDEN CITY

Republicans Restore Quiet—Vain Stand by Monarchists in the Temple of Heaven.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Chinese Legation dispatches from Peking dated at noon today said that quiet had been restored in the capital after a battle in which the Monarchist troops of General Chang Hsun were overwhelmed by Republican forces.

The Republican victory was complete, the dispatches said, the last contingents of Chang Hsun's men having been forced to surrender. The Monarchist General was reported a refugee in the Dutch Legation.

SHANGHAI, July 12, (Delayed.)—A Tientsin telegram says that the Republican attack on Peking began at 4 o'clock this morning, and that artillery, machine guns, and airplanes were used. Five or six foreigners who were watching the fighting from the walls of the city were wounded.

The legations were receiving foreigners for protection and taking every precaution.

TIENTSIN, July 12, (Delayed.)—Republican headquarters reports that 3,000 troops of General Chang Haun surrendered in the Temple of Heaven after a fight of two hours. Chang Haun took refuge in the Dutch Legation. A large fire has been raging in the Forbidden City.

LONDON, July 13.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Peking, final efforts made Wednesday night by General Wang, Commander in Chief of the Peking troops, and other officials to persuade General Chang Haun to surrender were unsuccessful.

3 DEAD IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Father, Daughter and Boarder Cut Off from Escape by Smoke.

Three persons were burned to death at 2 o'clock this morning in a fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, in a four-story tenement house at 26 Amsterdam Avenue, near Sixty-first Street. Flames were discovered under a stairway on the lower floor of the building about 1:30 A. M., but before firemen could reach the building the fire had cut off the escape of the thirty tenants by burning away the stairways. Most of the families made their escape to the roof and thence to an adjoining building.

When the firemen arrived the bodies of Marion Hoffman, nine years old; her father, William Hoffman, thirty-seven years old, and an unidentified man who boarded with the Hoffmans were found in a room on the fourth floor. The damage did not exceed $10,000.

Anna Fitziu Robbed of Vanity Case.

Miss Anna Fitziu, the opera singer, yesterday reported to the police that she had been robbed of a handbag and gold vanity case valued at $650 while she was shopping in a department store. Miss Fitziu said she noted the absence of the bag and case at the same time she observed that a women who had been standing near her had disappeared. She did not wish the return of the bag so much as the recovery of the vanity case, which she said was a keepsake.

DEPORTED I. W. W.'S FED BY THE ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

of violence by the men taking them from their homes, while in other instances the men were forced at the point of a gun to leave their homes, and in many instances their wives and families.

"They were herded by gunmen with an automobile which carried a machine gun. This machine gun was trained on the miners. There was no resistance on the part of the miners, so far as I observed. After the first shock was off the men seemed to take their plight good-naturedly.

"The men were entrained on twenty-four cars waiting on a siding near the park. Cattle cars and box cars were used for this purpose. About noon the train was started toward New Mexico. On top of each car were a large number of armed guards and along the railroad track for miles the train was accompanied by automobiles with men holding guns fixed upon the railroad cars.

"Many of the cars had sufficient water during the trip, but in a number of them the water supply gave out between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the way to Columbus when the train was stopped the guards, 186 in number, would permit the men to leave the train and go to other cars to get a drink of water, but on the return trip from Columbus this permission was not accorded.

"We arrived at Columbus between 9:30 and 10 o'clock last night and left about midnight, arriving at Hermanas at 4 or 5 o'clock this morning. During the ride back the men in the car I was in had no water from the time we left Columbus until we reached Hermanas. This was a box car which was overcrowded, making it impossible for all of the men to sit down on the floor at the same time. Many were forced to stand hours at a time, letting the weaker men sit.

"When we arrived at Hermanas we were not allowed the privilege of leaving the train and shots were fired from the roofs of the cars for the purpose of intimidating us.

"While many of the men, it is true, are members of what is known as the I. W. W., nevertheless they are law-abiding and peaceful.

"Many who have lived in Bisbee for years—some for as long as fifteen years and have their wives and families there now—are very anxious to return.

"Among the men deported are property owners, Bisbee business men, Liberty bond subscribers between the ages of 21 and 30, who have registered under the recent selective draft law, and others who are reservists under the military law passed in June, 1916."

PRESIDENT CRITICISES I. W. W. DEPORTATIONS

Telegraphs Governor of Arizona That a Serious Responsibility Is Being Assumed.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 13.—Governor Campbell this morning received the following message from President Wilson:

"Secretary of War has instructed General Parker to send officers to Arizona at once to report to him conditions there with a view to co-operating in the maintenance of order.

"Meantime, may I not respectfully urge the great danger of citizens taking the law into their own hands, as your report indicates their having done. I look upon such actions with grave apprehensions. A very serious responsibility is assumed when such precedents are set. WOODROW WILSON."

SANTA FE, N. M., July 13.—Governor W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico, declaring the Industrial Workers of the World now at Harmanas, N. M., should be treated humanely, but not allowed to cause disturbances, has directed Sheriff Simpson of Luna County to conduct the fugitives peaceably to Columbus and hold them in tents or stockade and feed them at State expense until the Federal authorities take charge.

The Governor has wired President Wilson requesting that "the Federal Government take charge and dispose of the matter according to Federal law and order," explaining that New Mexico "is now without organized military forces, but the regiments are in Federal service."

Governor Lindsey also has telegraphed to Secretary Lansing asking him to authorize the Secretary of War to take charge, and in a telegram to Secretary of War Baker asks the latter to "authorize commander of regular local army to take charge."

"Consider matter Federal business," Governor Lindsey says in all three messages.

The action was taken on receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Simpson saying that "serious trouble is threatened," and asking for instructions.

NOT AN ARMY CENSORSHIP.

Phelps-Dodge Officials Said to Have Tied Up Bisbee Wires.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 13.—The censorship imposed on Associated Press dispatches filed here and in Bisbee yesterday during the deportation of I. W. W. members was directed by two officers of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation—Robert Rea, controlling Copper Queen mines at Bisbee, and H. H. Stout, Superintendent of the Copper Queen Smelter here. These men and not an army officer, it reported to the outside world, by the Western Union office here at the time, were the ones who issued the censorship orders to the telegraph company.

Alexander T. Thomson, assistant to President James Douglas of Phelps, Dodge & Co., whose New York offices are at 99 John Street, said yesterday that in his opinion that if such things had happened, the men had acted not as officials of the Phelps-Dodge Company, but as members of the local organization—the Citizens' Protective League.

BISBEE RESIDENTS ALERT.

Rush Out in Force When They Hear I. W. W.'s Are Returning.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 13.—Bisbee was a city of rumors today. Under the apparent calm that followed the stirring events of yesterday, when the I. W. W. and their sympathizers were driven from town, there was an undercurrent of great nervousness.

Every little while a rumor would reach the town that the I. W. W.s were coming back. First the deported men were reported to be approaching Osborn Junction. Scores of automobiles, loaded with armed men, hurried to the scene, but it was only a rumor, and the men returned.

While Deputies continued to question many men, only one was arrested. He was an Austrian, alleged to have been implicated in a dynamite plot.

ARMY IN CHARGE OF I. W. W.'S.

General Bell Orders That Exiles Be Taken to Columbus.

EL PASO, Texas, July 13.—General Bell, district commander here, received orders tonight from Washington to provide rations for the men deported from Bisbee. General Bell issued orders to Colonel Sickel at Columbus to bring the deported men from Hermanas to Columbus, and provide them with rations until further notice. The men will not be prisoners, General Bell said.

MAY INTERN GERMANS WHO BELONG TO I. W. W.

Federal Attorney at Seattle Declares Gregory Sanctions Such a Course.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—The United States Government has decided to take out of the I. W. W. organization that part of it which is German or dominated by Germanic influence, according to announcement today by United States District Attorney Clay Allen. The men will be interned, Mr. Allen said.

Investigation by Government agents, said the District Attorney, showed a large percentage of the Industrial Workers to be alien Germans. Mr. Allen continued:

"Attorney General Gregory, at my request, authorized the internment of all German enemies who are affiliated with or have taken part in any movement or plan seeking to bring about industrial or agricultural disorganization.

"My conception of the rule is that this will apply and reach any alien enemy who establishes a record of unreliability, either in residence or employment. It is apparent that this is not the time for I. W. W.'s and their kind to be shifting around from place to place. They must seek employment and keep it if they are to remain out of jail or an internment camp. The very fact that they are unreliable is a circumstance sufficiently serious at this time to warrant the attention of Government officers."

PATENT MEDICINE MEN WIN VICTORY OVER CITY

Appellate Division Decides They Need Not File Ingredients with Health Board.

New York City patent medicine manufacturers won an important victory over the Department of Health before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when the court declared invalid an ordinance effective Dec. 31, 1916, requiring the manufacturers of all proprietary remedies to register all the active ingredients of such remedies with the Department of Health. The ordinance provided that such register of ingredients was to be kept confidential.

The validity of the ordinance was questioned before the Appellate Division in a proceeding brought by E. Fougera & Co., the Charles N. Crittenton Company, and H. Planten & Son, against the City of New York and the Department of Health on an agreed statement of facts, which brought the case before the Appellate Division in the first instance. The five members of the Court all concurred in an opinion written by Justice Scott, in which he pointed out first that since the ordinance had not been ratified by the State Legislature it was open to attack on the ground of unreasonableness.

Tobacco Ration Bill In House.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Word from France that tobacco is the thing of all others most prized by men in the trenches, caused Representative Gould of New York to introduce a bill today providing for a pound of either chewing or smoking tobacco monthly with the rations of every soldier, sailor, and marine.

Two Lawyers Disbarred.

Louis Mathot, who has appeared as counsel for many French persons living in New York, and Moses C. Abuza were disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

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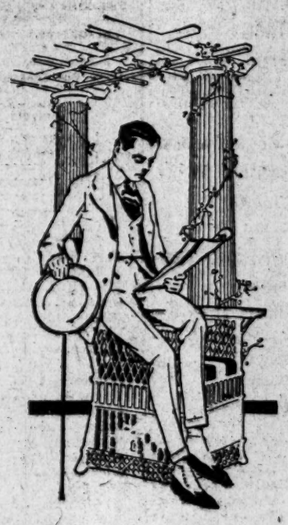

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The famous "Kingly" make, inplain white. All sizes.

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Men's Genuine Panama Hats Reduced to $2.45

$3.50, $4, $5 and even $6 hats (slightly soiled) for your choice at this sensationally low price.

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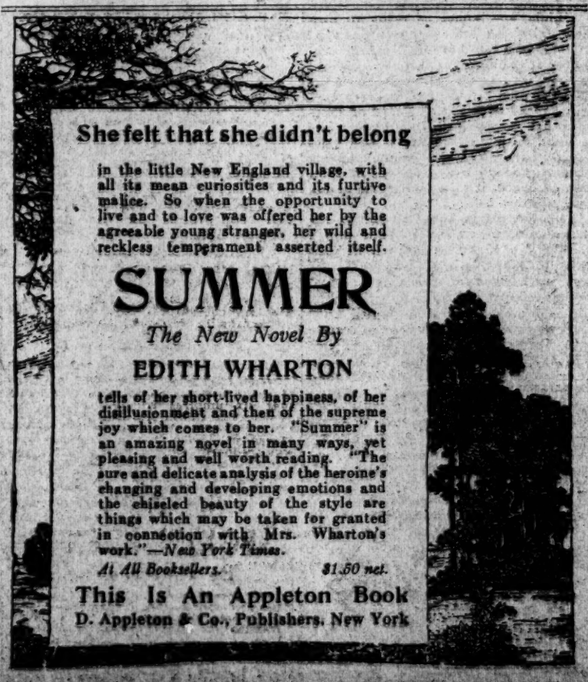

She felt that she didn't belong

in the little New England village, with all its mean curiosities and its furtive malice. So when the opportunity to live and to love was offered her by the agreeable young stranger, her wild and reckless temperament asserted itself.

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tells of her short-lived happiness, of her disillusionment and then of the supreme joy which comes to her. "Summer" is an amazing novel in many ways, yet pleasing and well worth reading. The sure and delicate analysis of the heroine's changing and developing emotions and the chiseled beauty of the style are things which may be taken for granted in connection with Mrs. Wharton's work."—*New York Times.*

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OUIMET AND KENNETH EDWARDS FIGHT WAY TO GOLF FINAL AT MIDLOTHIAN

ONE WESTERN STAR HALTED BY OUIMET

Bostonian Defeats Donald Edwards in Golf Tourney, but Kenneth Still Is in Fight.

ANDERSON IS FORCED ASIDE

Siwanoy Leader Finds the Midlothian Expert Too Clever with His Approach Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—East and West meeting in the semi-finals of the Western amateur championship at the Midlothian Country Club today retired with laurels even. The invaders triumphed in the upper sector of the draw and met with a heavy reverse in the lower half. Tomorrow Francis Ouimet of the Woodlawn Club of Boston will meet Kenneth P. Edwards of Midlothian in the final match for the George R. Thorne Trophy, emblematic of the Western amateur championship.

Ouimet eliminated Donald Edwards of Midlothian, 4 and 2, and Kenneth P. Edwards, elder brother of the local pair, retired John G. Anderson of Siwanoy of New York, 5 and 4. Ouimet generally was picked to defeat the bachelor member of the Edwards family, and when he turned the morning round 4 up, with a card of 75, it looked as if he had easy sailing.

When Donald Edwards lost the first hole in the afternoon the impression was strengthened in the minds of the big gallery. Gloom was changed to sunshine when the nervy Midlothian player began a counterattack which for the time being had the Eastern golfing Goliath on the defense. Playing the next eight holes four strokes under par, Donald finished the out round in 33—a golfing gem which followed a good setting among numerous other fine performances which have made this Western amateur event a genuine classic.

To win six holes out of eight, lose one and halve one to the player who defeated Vardon and Ray was a feat of which Edwards can be justly proud. This made the match all square at the twenty-seventh hole.

Psychology was a factor at the next hole, which proved another turning point in the game. Ouimet was away on his tee shot and hooked his brassie second to the rough. Donald figured that another win would not have a soothing effect on Ouimet's nerve, and so elected to go for the green with a brassie. He had a hanging lie and topped his ball into the ditch.

The best laid plans are not always correct, and Ouimet won the hole 5—6. He took the eleventh with a 3 and the twelfth with a 4 and, with a comfortable lead of 3 up, halved the next three holes and won the match at the sixteenth. From the tee Ouimet generally had an advantage of from five to thirty yards.

Kenneth Edwards, by defeating John Anderson, became a finalist for the first time in twelve years, having missed the Western event twice in ten years. He was a semi-finalist at Homewood in 1909, when he defeated Bob Gardner in the previous round, and once on the qualifying round. He has had almost as much campaigning as the veteran New Yorker, and, incidentally, this is his first big tournament since his enlistment in the matrimonial ranks, proving conclusively that marriage is not a failure.

HANDICAP CRAFT TO RACE.

First Contest of Class Off Echo Bay This Afternoon.

The first race of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class as an independent organization will be held this afternoon, open to members only, off Echo Bay, New Rochelle. This will be in the nature of an experiment to satisfy the wishes of a number of yachtsmen who dislike to be inactive during this racing season.

In addition to the regular fleet several new boats to this class, which have not as yet found a place in the handicappers' lists are expected to appear when the starting signal is given. Among these will be two sloops of the Q class, the Arvia, owned by George C. Molloy, and the Gherardi Davis sloop Alice, which has been renamed Skip II.

For today's race the start and finish will be on a line between the committee boat and the Hicks ledge buoy off Echo Bay. The warning signal will be sounded at 2:30 and the start for the first class will be at 2:40, the other division following at five minute intervals. For the first and second divisions the course will be northeast to the red gas buoy off Scotch Caps, thence south to the red spar buoy, D2, between Mott's and Prospect Point, and thence northwest to the finish line. This gives a course of nine and three-quarters miles. The third and fourth divisions will sail a course of seven and three-quarter miles, the distance being shortened on the second leg, which will take the yachts to the black bell buoy off Prospect Point and thence to the finish.

Handicap allotments for the veteran craft of the fleet are announced as follows:

First Division—G. P. Granberry's Anita, allows; Henry Carson's Pontiac, 1 per cent.; R. B. Budd's Virginia, 5; W. L. Coursen's Wasaka and T. S. Clarke's Arvia, 5½ each; Myron B. Metcalfe's Sachem, 7, and W. H. Farrell's Senora, 7½.

Second Division—A. E. Black's Sally IX, allows; George Chadwick's Veda, 1 per cent.; J. L. Mitchell's Mediator and W. F. Clarke's Nadia, 2½ each; P. C. Pfeiffer's Clare, 3¼; T. Price's Ariel, 4½; F. W. Howard's Elinore, 5, and W. P. Krause's Kenmuir, 5½.

Third Division—G. E. Gartland's Robin Hood, ½ per cent.; S. C. Hunter's Twinkle, 1¾, and F. E. Raymond's Acadian, 3¾.

Fourth Division—A. J. Dealy's Ogeemah, allows; Daniel Bacon's Solita, 2 per cent., and G. W. Lawson's Orienta, 6.

DATE FOR YACHT RACE SET.

New Rochelle Y. C. Will Hold Stratford Shoal Contest Aug. 4.

So unexpectedly successful was the annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on June 30 that the Regatta Committee of the club has decided to hold its annual Stratford Shoal race, which will be the longest race of the season for sailing yachts on Long Island Sound, on Saturday, Aug. 4, by which time it is expected that at least three yachts now on the ways will be overboard to participate in addition to those already afloat.

The club has also decided to hold its Summer regatta as originally planned on Saturday, Aug. 25, this race to be open to all yachts of all sizes, whose owners are members of any recognized yacht club on the Sound or on Gravesend Bay which care to participate.

As was the case at the annual regatta the prizes will be of merely nominal value, the balance of the appropriation set aside by the club for prizes to be given to the Red Cross or some similar organization.

Lloyd's Harbor Yacht Club has also decided to hold a series of races, the first of which will be sailed on July 28. These races will be designed especially for the smaller classes of yachts, though the club will have races for the handicap class and other yachts if sufficient interest is shown by owners to open such classes.

GIANTS Two Games, CINCINNATI, 1:45, Polo Grounds, Today. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. (Second game; 10 innings.)
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 0. (First game.)
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0. (Second game; 10 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5. (Eleven innings.)
Detroit, 1; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1
Washington at Cleveland. (Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	46	25	.648
Philadelphia	39	31	.557
St. Louis	43	35	.551
Cincinnati	45	40	.529
Chicago	42	40	.512
Brooklyn	34	38	.472
Boston	28	43	.394
Pittsburgh	24	49	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	50	30	.625
Boston	47	30	.610
Cleveland	44	37	.543
New York	39	36	.520
Detroit	40	38	.513
Washington	31	44	.413
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St Louis	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

PHILLIES SHARE CIPHERS.

Shut Out Cubs, 7 to 0, and Then Are Blanked by 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Philadelphia and Chicago split even in two shutouts here today, the home team winning the first game, 7 to 0, and the visitors the second, which went ten innings, 1 to 0. Bancroft was put out of the first game for kicking when called out on strikes and was not permitted to take part in the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	0	0	Flack,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Bancroft,ss	2	0	0	0	1	Mann,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Byrne,3b	0	1	0	1	1	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Stock,3b,ss	4	1	2	5	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Williams,cf	4	0	4	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Deal,3b	2	0	1	1	2
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	7	2	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	5	4	Wilson,c	2	0	0	8	1
Killifer,c	4	0	1	7	2	Douglas,p	3	0	1	0	5
Alexander,p	4	1	1	0	2						
Total	34	7	11	27	12	Total	30	0	7	24	13

Errors—Flack, Doyle, Wortman.

Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6 .—7
Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Cravath, Whitted, Luderus, Niehoff. Home run — Cravath. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice hits—Deal, (2,) Byrne. Double play—Douglas, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Douglas, 7. Struck out—By Douglas, 5; Alexander, 5. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Paskert,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Mann,lf,cf	5	0	2	1	0	Byrne,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	0	1	1	Stock,ss	4	0	2	4	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Cravath,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Williams,cf	2	0	0	7	1	Whitted,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Wolters,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Deal,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Wortman,ss	3	1	0	3	3	Killifer,c	3	0	0	6	1
Dilhoefer,c	4	0	1	9	0	Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	5
Demaree,p	4	0	1	0	4	bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
aZeider	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	1	7	30	10	Total	33	0	4	30	12

a Batted for Williams in ninth.
b Batted for Killifer in tenth.
Errors—Stock, (2.)

Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Mann, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Byrne. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Rixey, 2. Earned run—Off Rixey, 1. Struck out—By Demaree, 6; Rixey, 4. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

CARDS COME FROM BEHIND.

Nose Out Boston Braves in Last Three Innings and Win, 7 to 6.

BOSTON, July 13.—St. Louis came from behind today with four runs in the seventh, tied Boston in the eighth, and won in the ninth. The score being 7 to 6. Each club used four pitchers.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	1	2	2	4
Baird,3b	1	2	0	3	4	Powell,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Long,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Rehg,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Hornsby,ss	5	0	2	1	5	Kelly,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Cruise,cf	5	0	0	3	0	Konetc'y,1b	5	0	1	14	0
Miller,2b	3	2	1	1	2	JCSmith,3b	5	1	2	1	1
Paulette,1b	5	1	2	13	0	Rawlings,2b	3	1	1	0	2
Gonzales,c	4	1	3	4	2	Tragesser,c	4	0	1	4	3
Horstman,p	2	0	0	0	1	Reulbach,p	1	1	0	0	3
May,p	0	0	0	0	0	Allen,p	0	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1	Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSnyder	1	0	1	0	0	cMagee	0	0	0	0	0
bBetzel	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	36	7	11	27	15	Total	35	6	10	27	13

a Batted for May in seventh.
b Batted for Watson in eighth.
c Batted for Barnes in eighth.
Errors—Miller, Paulette, Maranville.

St. Louis .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 1—7
Boston .... 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Paulette, Gonzales, Hornsby, Maranville, Rehg, Tragesser. Three-base hit—Paulette. Stolen base—J. Smith. Sacrifice hit—Powell. Double plays—Baird and Paulette, Konetchy (unassisted;) Tragesser and J. C. Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Horstman, 4; Watson, 1; Packard, 1; Reulbach, 1; Allen, 2; Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Horstman, 6 hits, 2 runs in 4 2-3 innings; May, 2 and 0 in 1 1-3; Watson, 1 and 0 in 1; Packard, 1 and 0 in 2; Reulbach, 7 and 2 in 6 2-3; Allen, 2 and 1 in 1; Barnes, 0 and 0 in 1-3; Ragan, 2 and 1 in 1. Balk—Horstman. Struck out—By Horstman, 1; May, 1; Packard, 1; Reulbach, 3; Ragan, 1. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time—2 hours 35 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

Matty Gets Binghamton Pitcher.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 13.—John Miljus, star Binghamton pitcher, left here tonight to join the Cincinnati club in New York. Miljus refused to accept a salary cut several days ago and was automatically released, as were other State League players.

Two Umpires Added.

CHICAGO, July 13.—President Hickey of the American Association said today that six umpires will be used in the association instead of four. Chill and Brennan will umpire alone, while the others will work in pairs. The staff was reduced from eight to four six weeks ago to cut down expenses.

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ZIM BANGS HOMER WITH TWO ON BASE

Heinie Starts Game with Rush, but Giants Have Hard Work to Save It from Reds, 4 to 3.

Matty's Reds lost a game to the Giants for a change yesterday, but before the New York team got the 4 to 3 victory, the Cincinnati menace had them worried and annoyed to the point of exasperation. The Reds grew stronger as the game progressed, and they had just about reached the point of their full health when the wrangle ended. They promoted a young rally on Jeff Tesreau in the ninth, which made the Giants as comfortable as a man sitting on a keg of dynamite.

Heinie Zimmerman did the biggest part of the winning for New York when he planked a home run among the steerage passengers in the left field bleachers in the first inning with two runners aboard the hassocks. These three runs, which were personally conducted by Heinie, came in mighty handy later in the game when the Rediegs began to get dangerous. The Giants considered that they had the game won when they got so bold as to pound Clarence Mitchell out of the box in the sixth inning. The Reds wafted all these ideas away in the next inning when they drove Rube Benton to cover.

Jimmy Ring, the Brooklyn boy who wears a Cincinnati uniform, succeeded Mitchell, and it was while pitching to Rariden, the first man who faced him when he came into the game, that the Giant catcher jarred a hit to short centre which gave the Giants that extra run which looked as big as a mountain when the ninth inning came around. Walter Holke had a busy day with his bat, and had a perfect average with a double and three singles in four times at the bat. None of Holke's raps, however, figured in the run-getting except one bang in the sixth, which shoved Robertson from first to third, posing him in a position to score.

Davey Robertson made the most delicious fielding play of the matinée in the third, when he staggered back to the right field wall and plucked Tommy Clarke's ferocious drive off the cement with his bare hand. There was a whoop and a hurrah from the 7,000 people present when Robbie made this catch, but it was a mere murmur compared with the cyclone of exaltation which came from the residents of the Bronx over back of third base when Heinie Zim laced his excursion welt into the bleachers.

Hank O'Day umpired behind the bat and went through the ordeal with remarkable success. In the first inning, when Davey Robertson was called out on a close play at the plate, O'Day received a number of sharp looks from the Giant players. All the conversation was in a subdued tone, however, so the world will never know just what the New York players thought of that decision.

While O'Day is strong on decisions, he is weak on announcing. When there is a change in the line up Hank whispers it to the catcher, and if the breeze happens to be blowing toward the grand stand, a few fans in the front row can tell what he says. On the other hand the voice of Manager Matty is getting stronger as the season progresses.

Last season Matty hardly said a word on the coaching lines. For that matter there was nothing for him to say. If he did say what he thought, he probably wouldn't be manager of the Reds today. But now that his club is winning, Matty has developed a voice like an auctioneer.

Burns walked in the first inning and Herzog was safe when King Kopf foozled his grounder. Kauff forced Burns at third, Mitchell to Groh, and then Zimmerman unraveled his homer into the bleachers, gladly taking full responsibility for three ripe runs. Mitchell tossed Fletcher out at first, while Robertson got an infield hit to first base. Holke rapped a two-bagger to right and Robertson started on a through trip from first to home. Griffith relayed the ball back to Hal Chase, who got it in to Clarke in time to tag the galloping Robbie at the platter.

For four innings Benton pitched unhitable ball and was turning the Reds back to the bench with promptness and dispatch. Chase was the first Cincinnati person up in the fifth, and he stripped Benton's pitching of much of its natural beauty by poling a home run to right centre. The ball struck a fly paper sign in the fence, on the hop, but it didn't stick, but base galloping by Prince Hal beat the ball home by the tick of a watch.

Robertson was safe in the sixth, when Groh juggled his infield hopper. Holke slammed his third hit of the day to right and sent Robertson around to third. Mitchell was herewith invited to the club house, while Jimmy Ring was inserted in his place. Rariden nicked Ring for a Texas Leaguer back of second, which had just about enough gumption to it to permit Robertson to score with what later proved to be the winning run. Benton forced Holke at third, the Reds barely missing a smart double play when Shean muffed a throw at first.

Kopf opened the seventh with a single to left, and Roush skied to Robertson. Chase hammered a single to left and sent Kopf to third. Griffith came through with a single to centre and Kopf scored. Chase going to second. When Tesreau succeeded Benton, Chase was caught napping off second base, and Griffith died trying to steal second. Thus did Jeff save the game, as he was ordered to do.

In the first of the ninth Bill McKechnie, batting for Ring, singled to left and was forced by Groh. Heinie went to second on Kopf's out at first, and Eddie Roush bounded a hit off Tesreau's glove, which rolled out of Herzog's reach long enough to let Groh score. Chase was up and looked dangerous, but Kauff saved the day by grabbing his long drive to deep centre.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Groh,3b	4	1	0	2	2
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	2	4	Kopf,ss	4	1	1	1	1
Kauff,cf	3	1	0	6	0	Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	0	2	Chase,1b	4	1	2	12	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	7	Griffith,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Rob'tson,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Cueto,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	4	0	4	14	0	Neale,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Rariden,c	3	0	2	0	1	Shean,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Benton,p	3	0	1	0	3	Clarke,c	3	0	0	3	1
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	1	Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	3
						Ring,p	0	0	0	0	2
						aMcKechnie	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	4	11	27	18	Total	31	3	6	24	15

a Batted for Ring in ninth.
Errors—Groh, Kopf.

New York .... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 .—4
Cincinnati .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Holke, Fletcher. Home runs—Zimmerman, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Double play—Groh, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Ring, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 9 hits, 2 runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) Ring, 2 and 0 in 3; Benton, 4 and 2 in 6 1-3; Tesreau, 2 and 0 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Eastern League Results.

Portland, 6; Bridgeport, 1.
Hartford, 5; Springfield, 4.
Hartford, 4; Springfield, 0.
New Haven, 4; Lawrence, 3.
New Haven, 3; Lawrence, 0.
New London, 2; Worcester, 1.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 13; Binghamton, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Reading, 3.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 4.

American Association.

St Paul, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 7; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 8; Mobile, 2.
Memphis, 9; New Orleans, 7.
Atlanta, 6; Nashville, 5.

Salisbury Links

Public Golf Course

MEADOWBROOK, L. I.

Day tickets on sale at clubhouse.

75 CENT TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Long Island Railroad to Meadowbrook Station. MOTOR ROUTES: 1—Jericho Turnpike, Old Country Road to Whaleneck Avenue. 2—Stewart Avenue through Garden City to Whaleneck Avenue. 3—Fulton St. through Hempstead to Whaleneck Ave.

ROBINS TWICE VICTORIOUS.

Beat Pirates, 4 to 0, in First Game and Win Second in Tenth, 2 to 1.

For a very long time at Ebbets Field yesterday it appeared as if the champion Robins would have to be content to share the honors in their double attraction with the piratical crew of Otto Bezdek. But then, these athletes of Charles H. Ebbets and Wilbert Robinson have a peculiar habit of doing things to their own liking, and yesterday was no exception.

After taking the honors of the initial conflict by 4 to 0, they came back in the second skirmish and after trailing the Pirates up to the ninth session concentrated their attack and squeezed through with a ten-inning victory by 2 to 1.

The Brooklyn athletes showed absolutely no regard for the superstitions hinging around Friday the 13th. Neither had they any for the feelings of Otto Bezdek or any of his twirlers.

That second engagement developed into a nerve-racking affair which was finally terminated by effective hitting by Cutshaw, Mowrey, Olson, and Hy Myers. The last named negotiated the blow in the tenth frame, with dusk threatening, which tallied the run that brought the honors of the pastime to the side of the Robins. Incidentally, it was Hy's only safe smack of the game, and it could not have come at a more opportune time.

In the tenth the Pittsburghers were retired on flies to the outfield, and when Smith was retired on an infield grounder there were misgivings. Ivy Olson, however, came through with a single to left and there was hope. He advanced as Grimes threw out Johnston, and then Hy Myers scored Olson with a single to right and busted up the pastime.

Even Manager Robinson got excited about that winning run and joined his Brooklyn cronies about the plate to await the arrival of Olson.

Larry Cheney, who has a habit for working decidedly well on particularly hot days, had a good chance yesterday, and he came through with colors flying. In the opening 4-to-0 rout there was little consolation for the Pirates, for Larry, with his deceptive moist heaves, let them down with six hits scattered so that no two of them could be worked effectively.

Meanwhile Brooklyn bats were busy and Pirate fielders were busy chasing hits which rained on various parts of the field. The majority of them came just when they could be of advantage.

In the third frame Cheney, Johnston, and Hy Myers singled, filling the bags, and Casey Stengel scored the first-named two with a single to right. This blow by Casey put Myers on third, and he scored from there when Wheat forced Stengel at second.

Another tally was added in the seventh when Johnston singled to left centre and was scored on a double over first to right by Hy Myers. After that the 5,000 fans in attendance just sat back and watched Cheney dispose of the Pirates as they journeyed to the plate.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Carey,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	2	2	11	0	Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Myers,cf	4	1	2	2	0	King,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Stengel,rf	1	0	1	4	0	Wagner,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Fischer,c	3	0	1	5	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	2	2	Ward,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	2	Pitler,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Miller,c	4	0	0	6	0	McCarthy,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Cheney,p	3	1	1	0	2	Jacobs,p	3	0	2	0	3
						aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
						bWolfe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	9	Total	32	0	6	24	12

a Batted for Ward in ninth.
b Batted for Pitler in ninth.
Error—Ward.

Brooklyn .... 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 .—4
Pittsburgh .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Jacobs, Myers. Stolen bases—Fischer, Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double plays—Olson and Cutshaw; Ward, Pitler, and Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 7. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 2; Cheney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 4 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Jacobs, 5; Cheney, 4. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	5	1	3	2	7	Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	16	3	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
H. Myers,cf	5	0	1	5	0	King,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	1	0	J.Wagner,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Hickman,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Fischer,c	1	0	0	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0	W.Wagner,c	3	0	0	5	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	2	3	Ward,ss	3	1	1	0	3
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	3	Pitler,2b	3	0	0	3	2
J. Meyers,c	4	0	0	1	1	McCarthy,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Smith,p	4	0	0	1	6	Steele,p	3	0	1	0	3
						Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	2	9	30	23	Total	32	1	7*	29	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Johnston, King, (2.)

Brooklyn .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Pittsburgh .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Olson, Cutshaw, Mowrey. Three-base hit—Steele. Sacrifice hits—Ward, Pitler, Johnston. Double plays—Pitler and J. Wagner; Olson, Cutshaw and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 2-3 innings; Grimes, 2 and 1 in 1 1-3; Smith, 1 run in 10. Struck out—By Steele, 6; Smith, 1. Balk—Steele. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SISLER'S CUDGEL IS ACTIVE.

Drives in Both Runs with Which Browns Beat Macks, 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Sisler's hitting enabled St. Louis today to win from Philadelphia, 2 to 1. In the fourth, after Austin and Sloan had singled, Sisler drove in Austin with a double. In the sixth, Sloan was safe when Grover fumbled his grounder and scored on Sisler's second double.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Miller,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Jamieson,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Austin,3b	3	1	3	2	3	Strunk,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Sloan,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Bodie,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	1	Bates,3b	3	0	2	1	4
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	4	McInnis,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Meyer,c	2	0	0	4	1
Severeid,c	3	0	0	7	0	Schang,c	2	0	0	2	2
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	3	Dugan,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	2	Grover,2b	4	0	0	2	4
						Bush,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	27	13	Total	31	1	6	24	16

a Batted for Bush in ninth.
Errors—Lavan, Dugan, Grover, Bush, (2.)

St. Louis .... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 .—2
Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Strunk, Bates, Sisler, (2.) Stolen bases—Sisler, Pratt, Grover. Sacrifice hits—Bates, Austin. Double play—Austin, Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 4. Earned runs—Off Bush, 1; Davenport, 1. Struck out—By Bush, 6; Davenport, 5. Wild pitch—Bush. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty, Nallin, and Connolly.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Tommy Touhey vs. Barney Adair; Johnny Lisi vs. Johnny Murray. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn — Soldier Bartfield vs. Italian Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Young Walter Mohr vs. Johnny Gray; Terry Martin vs. Battling Reddy; Jack Sharkey vs. Benny Coster. Three ten-round bouts.

RACING

Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TODAY

6 Brilliant Events, Including

$5,000 Whirl Stakes

$3,000 Fleetwing Handicap and Gramatan Handicap

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:13, 1:31 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 207th St., thence by trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" trains to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.

Grand Stand and Paddock, $3; Ladies, $1.50.

YANKEES WIN LONG BATTLE IN CHICAGO

Peck Slides Home on Pipp's Scratch Single with Needed Tally in Eleventh.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Yankees got away on the wrong foot this afternoon, had a pitcher batted off the hill in the first inning, and four runs credited against them. However, they finally tied up the game in the seventh and then carried the contest into extra innings. In the eleventh a scratch single by Peckinpaugh, Magee's sacrifice, and a single to centre by Pipp broke the deadlock and gave the Yanks a 6 to 5 victory.

The winning run brought forth quite a noisy protest from Manager Rowland and his players. Peckinpaugh made his slide for the plate while the ball, thrown by Felsch, was some distance away from Schalk, who straddled the baseline. Schalk sat down as Peck slid in, and the feet of the Yankee player were several inches from the plate while Schalk was recovering the ball.

Peck tried in vain to move, but could not, and Schalk finally got the ball and tagged him. Umpire Evans promptly ruled that Peckinpaugh was entitled to the plate, as Schalk's performance constituted interference. Then came the long protest.

Pipp and Baker, the Yankee wrecking crew, had a big day on the attack. Between them they collected three singles, two doubles, and a triple, each getting three blows, and these hits figured strongly in the uphill fight which the Yanks had to wage. Baker twice drove Pipp home after the latter had hit for extra bases.

Ray Caldwell, whose brilliant pitching saved the Yankees in the seventeen-inning battle at St. Louis Tuesday, started against the White Sox today, but did not last through the first inning. Two passes, three singles, and a double gave the home team four runs, and Caldwell gave way to Slim Love.

Slim's stay was short. Before he finished pitching to Schalk, Risberg died stealing and the inning was over. In the Yanks' second frame Slim gave way to a pinch hitter. Cullop and Russell pitched fine ball over the remainder of the route, allowing only four hits and one run in ten innings. Nick gave way to a pinch hitter in the sixth.

A pass to Leibold started Caldwell's trouble, and Weaver kept it going with a single to right, sending Nemo to third. After Weaver had gone out stealing, Eddie Collins walked and Felsch singled to centre, scoring Leibold. J. Collins fanned, but Gandil hit to the fence in deep left for two bases, scoring E. Collins and Felsch. Risberg's single to left sent Gandil home and Caldwell to the clubhouse.

The Yanks began to cut down the Sox lead in the second. Pipp lined to right centre for two bases and scored on Baker's single to left. Walters batted for Love in this inning with two on bases, but popped out.

Two singles to start the fifth inning were wasted when Peck hit into a double play, but Pipp and Baker got busy again in the sixth. Pipp opened on Williams with a terrific thump to deep centre for three bases, Felsch's fast fielding preventing a home run. Baker followed with a double to right and Pipp walked in.

The Sox got their last run in the sixth. Gilhooley batted for Cullop in the Yanks' half and Russell went to the mound. Felsch greeted the sidearm twirler with a drive high up into the left field bleachers for a home run. This was the only hit made off Russell in his five innings on the mound.

The Yanks tied up the game in the seventh. With one out, Peck was hit and Magee singled to left. Pipp's infield cut advanced both runners and brought Baker to the plate. He was purposely passed so that Miller might end the inning, but the latter crossed the Sox with a clean single to left. It scored Peck and Magee, and when the throw-in got away from Faber, Baker also scored. The deadlock continued until Pipp chased Peck home in the eleventh. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hendryx,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Leibold,lf	3	1	0	0	1
Peck'gh,ss	4	2	1	4	8	Weaver,3b	5	0	2	3	4
Magee,lf	4	1	1	1	0	E.Collins,2b	2	1	1	3	6
Pipp,1b	6	2	3	14	1	Felsch,cf	4	2	2	1	1
Baker,3b	5	1	3	2	2	J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Miller,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Gandil,1b	4	1	1	18	1
Baumann,2b	5	0	1	1	1	Risberg,ss	4	0	1	2	0
Nu'maker,c	4	0	2	7	4	Schalk,c	4	0	1	5	3
Caldwell,p	0	0	0	0	0	Williams,p	2	0	0	1	2
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0	Faber,p	2	0	0	0	6
aWalters	1	0	0	0	0	cMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Cullop,p	1	0	1	0	1	dJackson	1	0	0	0	0
bGilhooley	1	0	0	0	0						
A.Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2						
Total	40	6	14	33	19	Total	36	5	8	33	24

a Batted for Love in second.
b Batted for Cullop in sixth.
c Batted for Schalk in eleventh.
d Batted for Faber in eleventh.
Errors—Baumann, Nunamaker, A. Russell, E. Collins, Schalk, Faber.

New York .... 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—6
Chicago .... 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Gandil, Pipp, Baker. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—Gandil, Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Peckinpaugh, A. Russell, Felsch, Magee. Double plays—E. Collins and Gandil; Cullop, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Weaver and Gandil; A. Russell, Pipp, and Baker. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; Williams, 4; Cullop, 1; A. Russell, 5; Faber, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 4 hits, 4 runs in 2-3 inning; Williams, 7 and 2 in 5 1-3; Love, 0 and 0 in 1-3; Faber, 7 and 2 in 5 2-3; A. Russell, 1 and 1 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Peckinpaugh.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; Williams, 1; Faber, 4; A. Russell, 5. Time—2 hours 47 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

First game. R. H. E.
Rochester .... 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—5 16 0
Richmond .... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4 7 1

Second game; five innings, rain.
Richmond .... 1 0 0 0 1—2 5 1
Rochester .... 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 1

AT TORONTO.

Toronto .... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 .—3 7 2
Baltimore .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 3

AT MONTREAL.

Providence .... 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 5 0—11 12 4
Montreal .... 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0—10 13 2

Newark at Buffalo; postponed, wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	46	29	.613
Toronto	46	32	.590
Providence	45	32	.584
Baltimore	44	33	.571
Rochester	39	41	.487
Buffalo	33	47	.412
Richmond	31	46	.403
Montreal	25	49	.338

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.

TENNIS BY ARC LIGHT.

Doubles Tournament at Westfield Defies Darkness.

One of the novelties of the tennis season, the night tournament at the Westfield Golf Club at Westfield, N. J., began last evening with the aid of powerful arc lights to shed rays over the clay courts. The event is a doubles competition which suffered several postponements because of inclement weather early in the week. Tennis by night, while not new, is unusual, for only a few clubs have facilities for such play. Westfield was one of the first to install the necessary equipment.

Four matches, two in the first round, and two in the second, were played last night. F. W. Ellsworth and D. Pearsall defeated E. S. Cubberly and A. T. Kniffin at 6—1, 6—2 in a first round match. Another first round match gave C. M. Tremaine and Lyman Tremaine a victory over A. N. Donaldson and G. P. Cornell at 8—6, 4—5, 6—4. In the second round B. H. Throckmorton and H. T. Randall defeated W. M. Lambert and H. MacCowatt with the score of 6—0, 6—3. R. M. Kirkland and Paul Vanderventer defeated D. Donaldson and C. H. Cherry, Jr., at 6—1, 6—2.

McGRAW WITNESS HEARD.

Pittsburgh Man Testifies—Case Again Adjourned.

The hearing of the controversy between Manager McGraw of the Giants and the Baseball Writers' Association over an alleged interview which McGraw emphatically repudiated was resumed by the Directors of the National League before John Conway Terle yesterday. Urban T. McNierney, a friend of the New York manager who was present at the time McGraw was interviewed in Pittsburgh, substantiated the former testimony about the interview given by McGraw.

The other witness who was present at the Pittsburgh meeting, Dr. Frank Finley, will be heard next Friday, when the hearing will close. The testimony will be submitted to the league Directors and they will give their decision by mail. McGraw's witness was put through a cross-examination by Martin W. Littleton, who represented the baseball writers.

JAMES SHUTS OUT RED SOX.

Allows Only One Hit and Tigers Corral Game by 1 to 0.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—James shut out Boston today, holding them to one hit, and Detroit won, 1 to 0. The only hit made by the visitors was a single by Lewis in the seventh.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	6	Hooper,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Barry,2b	3	0	0	4	1
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	4	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Heilman,1b	3	0	0	15	0	Shorten,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Harper,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Lewis,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	0		Walker,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Stanage,c	2	0	1	3	0	Scott,ss	3	0	0	0	2
James,p	1	0	1	0	4	Agnew,c	2	0	0	4	0
						Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	1	4	26	14	Total	28	0	1*	24	8

*None out when winning run scored.
Errors—Veach, James, Hooper.

Detroit .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Boston .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Walker, James. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; Leonard, 2. Struck out—By James, 2; Leonard, 3. Time—1 hour, 51 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Stagg Will Not Report at Camp.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, today telegraphed Raymond B. Fosdick, commissioner of training camps, that he would not report for duty at Fort Sheridan tomorrow to instruct student officers in recreative athletics. Stagg said he felt that he would be wasting his time, as the War Department, in arranging the daily schedule for the student officers, did not set aside any time for teaching athletics.

Noted Golf Pros to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 13.—Gil Nichols of Great Neck and Alex Smith of Wykagyl and Belleaire will play George Low of Baltusrol and George Smith of Wykagyl and Belleaire in a professional exhibition match for the benefit of the American Red Cross at the Shenecossett Country Club here on July 21.

New 3,000-Meter Record.

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—A new world's record for the 3,000 meters run was made today at the stadium by A. Zander, a Swede. His time was 8:35 7-10. The former record was 8:36 8-10, made by H. Kolehmainen in 1912.

Dundee to Box Welling Again.

Jimmy Johnston, manager of the St. Nicholas A. C., has announced that he has completed arrangements for a ten-round bout between the local Italian lightweight, Johnny Dundee, and Joe Welling, a Chicago lightweight boxer. The struggle will be staged at the St. Nicholas Rink on July 20.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Corydon, 115 pounds; Irish Kiss, (imp.,) 112; African Arrow, (imp.,) 112; Fragonard, 112; Ballast, 110; Starry Banner, 107; Dawn Star, 106; June Bug, 103; Josie A., 99.

SECOND RACE.—The Gramatan Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Xylon, 124 pounds; St. Isidore, 122; Ed Cudihee, 120; Whimsy, 116; Celandria, 115; Trial by Jury, 115; Pullux, 108; Bob Hensley, 107; Syrian, 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Whirl Stakes; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Sun Briar, (imp.,) 125 pounds; Winsome Vera, (imp.,) 116; Happy Go Lucky, 116; Ultima Thule, 114; Papp, 114; Bughouse, 114; The Spinner, 114; Bantry, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fleeting Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Top o' th' Morning, 135 pounds; High Noon, 128; Startling, 124; Kewessa, 113; Julialeon, 111; Fairy Wand, 107; Federal Girl, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Kilmer, 115 pounds; *Miss Kruter, 110; Battle Abbey, 110; *Bond, 105; Master McGrath, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; about six furlongs. Milkman, 121 pounds; Courtship, (imp.,) 115; Cheer, 111; Nonesuch, 110; Hanobala, 110; Riverdale, 108; Philippic, (imp.,) 108; Bally, 108; Brooklyn, 108; Swan Song, 105; Diamond, 105; Diversion, 103; Moratorium, 103; James F. Cummings, 103; Gunrock, (imp.,) 103; Chillun, (imp.,) 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed

BUTLER COLORS IN VAN IN FOUR RACES

Spur Beats Borrow and Roamer in Empire City Handicap on Opening Day.

James Butler was richly rewarded yesterday for his years of unswerving devotion to horse racing when, on the most successful opening day in the history of the Empire City track, his horses won four of the six events on the card. Old-time horsemen could not remember when any other owner had met with similar success on a metropolitan track and were prepared to recognize the feat as a record in this country.

The victories of the Butler string of fast ones included the garnering of the richest prize of the day when his four-year-old bay colt, Spur, dashed over the line a winner by two lengths in the Empire City Handicap, which carried a guaranteed value of $5,000. Before Spur handily disposed of such great handicap performers as Borrow and Roamer, the white and cherry of Mr. Butler had been carried to the front by Ballad in the first race and by Counsel in the second.

Then came his only defeat when Poacher, a handsome son of Star Shoot, failed to maintain the pace set by the Brighton Stable's Tippity Witchet in the Frivolity Stakes for two-year-olds. The brilliant race of Spur more than made amends for the one disappointment, and after letting the fifth race go by without a starter the Butler colors again flashed in front when Top Coat, another son of Star Shoot, toppled over a hot favorite in Andrew Miller's Malvolio and won the last race of the day by a length and a half.

Fine though the weather was the change in conditions came too late to insure big fields for the different events, but this undoubtedly will be remedied when the track dries out and the racers become accustomed to the change from the long stretches of the Long Island tracks. Even the rich stakes failed to bring out good fields, and when Dick Williams was scratched only four were left to go to the post for the handicap, which was run over a distance of a mile and a furlong.

Overlooking the personal equation of a Butler horse on a Butler track the issue was supposed to be between the old rivals, Andrew Miller's Roamer and Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow, with the former a slight favorite. Spur, however, warmed up like a wild horse, and coupled with the previous successes of the Butler candidates, led to his being supported so strongly that 11 to 5 was the best obtainable against his chances. Just before the stretch turn Borrow showed in front. Roamer was done with then, and as Spur had not made a move Borrow looked a certain winner. Robinson made the mistake of taking him in next the rail, and as he did so Knapp, making a wide turn with Spur, went to the outside. With comparatively dry ground to travel on the son of King James appeared to fly in the last eighth and finished two lengths in front. Borrow's inside track nearly cost him second place, as Daddy's Choice came with a rush to finish only a neck behind him. Roamer finished last, three lengths behind Daddy's Choice. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:45.
Ballad, James Butler's ch. c., 3 years, 109 pounds, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (L. Lyke) .... 1[4]
Onwa, Emil Herz's ch. c., 3, 101, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, 3 to 1 and even, (R. Troise) .... 2[4]
Ed. Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 3, 104, by The Commoner-Maxus, out for third, (M. Rowan) .... 3[10]
Blue Thistle and Phocion also ran. Election, Courtship, Starfinch, Xylon, and J. J. Lillis scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.
Counsel, James Butler's br. c., 113 pounds, by Out of Reach-Consuelo II., 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (L. Lyke) 1¾
Right, W. H. Congdon's br. f., 102, by Fair Play-Mirth, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, (B. Kleeger) 2½
Polly J., Quincy Stable's b. f., 112, by Waterboy-Sister Jennie, 3 to 5, third, (M. Rowan) 3
King Baggot, Scarfia II., Mother Machree, Broom Sweep, Sorcerer II., Spring Song, and Owaga also ran. Dan, Margaret L., Nonesuch, Mae Murray, and The Baroness scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling, by subscription of $15, starters to pay $25 additional, guaranteed value $1,500; five and a half furlongs. Time 1:09 3-5.
Tippity Witchet, Brighton Stable's b. g., 107 pounds, by Broomstick-Lady Frivoles, 15 to 20, 1 to 4 and out, (M. Rowan) .. 1½
Stella Mia, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's ch. f., 99, by Star Shoot-My Bessie, 1 to 2, third, (R. Troese) .... 2[6]
Edith F., Quincy Stable's ch. f., 99, by Transvaal-Lady Aristocracy, 1 to 2, third, (S. McGraw) .... 3[3]
Poacher and Land Lubber also ran. Papp and Star Spangled scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Empire City Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional, guaranteed value, $5,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:56 3-5.
Spur, James Butler's b. c., 4 years, by King James-Antic Mum, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (W. Knapp) .... 1[2]
Borrow, L. S. Thompson's b. g., aged, 124, by Hamburg-Forget, 1 to 2 and out, (F. Robinson) .... 2[nk]
Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c. 4, 102, by Trap Rock-Earth, out for third, (A. Collins) .... 3[3]
Roamer also ran. Dick Williams scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54 1-5.
G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 115 pounds, by Lissak-Subdue, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (A. Collins) .... 1[n]
The Grader, J. T. Looney's b. g., aged, 115, by Orlando-My Fair Kentucky, 1 to 2 and out, (W. Knapp) .... 2[1]
Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 4, 114, by Mint-La Dotta, 2 to 1 third, (M. Rowan) .3[1]
Checks, Sosius, Carlton G., Stalwart Helen, and Tobacco Box also ran. Past Master, Dovedale, and Plaudito scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:03 2-5.
Top Coat, James Butler's br. g., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Raglan, 7 to 2, even, and 1 to 3, (L. Lyke) 1½
Malvolio, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 115, by Superman-Basia, 1 to 3 and out, (A. Shuttinger) .... 2[2]
Currency, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 115, by Sain-Gold, out for third, (L. McAtee) .3[2]
Belle Mere, Perplexity, and Runecraft also ran. Trophy, Dr. Johnson, and Ben Lui scratched.

Weather clear; track heavy.

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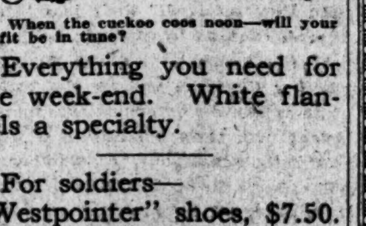

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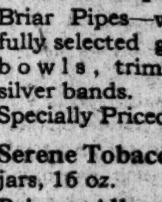

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

FUSION OR TAMMANY.

Cant and false pretense have been more than ordinarily futile in the preliminary Mayoralty campaign this year. Those who still advocate the nomination of a "straight" Republican candidate, whatever their purpose or intent, are really advocating the election of a Tammany Mayor. It is either Fusion or Tammany—there is no alternative. Many times the Republican organization in this city has put forward a party candidate with actual intent to turn the city over to Tammany. The general membership of the party has not always been in the secret, but the organization managers who brought the thing about knew perfectly well what they wanted. They were acting in the Tammany interest. Almost invariably the device has been successful. It would be successful this year, if adopted.

This is the one foundation fact that all well-meaning Republicans in this city must get into their heads—that a party nomination means victory for Tammany. They have got the idea into their heads very generally. The conference of the men of the Republican organizations on Thursday evening makes it plain that the very great majority of the members of that party desire and intend Fusion, the renomination and re-election of Mayor MITCHEL and Controller PRENDERGAST certainly, with such other candidates in the city and in the various boroughs as may be agreed upon. Manhattan, Bronx, and Queens are unanimous for Fusion. Richmond is holding off for a time because of local irritation over the garbage plant matter, or for other reasons, but the Republicans of that borough will join the majority. Mr. LIVINGSTON in Brooklyn, who has been advocating the nomination of Justice CROPSEY, is quite unable to show that he represents the views of the Republicans of the borough.

Brooklyn, too, must support Fusion, it must help in the nomination and election of the Fusion candidates. Mr. CROPSEY is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. His term of office does not expire until 1930. It is incredible that Mr. LIVINGSTON has been able to persuade him to give up practically an entire term on the Supreme Bench for the poor reward of being a beaten candidate and making certain the election of a Tammany Mayor.

The people of New York know perfectly well what would happen to the city under four years of Tammany rule. It would be a fearful backsliding. They are not going to be so inconsiderate of their own interests, of the city's welfare and good name, as to turn out the best administration New York has had within the memory of any of them and bring into power the organization that has always given them bad administration, corrupt, wasteful, unclean.

NO FOOD FOR GERMANY.

Our dispatches from Washington say it has been decided that neutrals are not to receive foodstuffs or other products from this country unless they convince our Government that Germany will gain nothing, even indirectly, on account of them. There must be no room for doubt. It will not be enough to get promises that the products in their original form shall not be transferred or reshipped to Germany. They must not take the place of similar domestic products exported to our enemy, nor must they be used in making meat or any kind of food which Germany receives.

If the neutral countries did not prepare and publish official trade reports, recent assertions of some who speak for them might have been made with safety. It was said, for example, that the greater part of Holland's food surplus was going to England. But official figures show that Holland has been sending four times as much to Germany as the quantity shipped to the British islands. Newspapers in Denmark say that we are not well informed about her foreign trade. But Danish official reports are ample warrant for the criticism that has been published. Both Denmark and Holland have been importing fodder from the United States and selling to Germany the products of it in the forms of meat, butter, milk, and cheese. There is an abundance of proof that Germany has received a very large part of her food supply from these countries, and from Norway and Sweden, and they have been enabled by American grain to aid her in this way. It is an old story. We have repeatedly pointed to the evidence. Denials cannot take away its force.

How can we assure ourselves that exports of agricultural products to the neutrals now will not in some way give aid to the foe? How can we know, for example, that our fodder grain will not make meat and dairy products for Germany? We must guard against such use of exports, not only because we ought not to feed the enemy, but also for the reason that we have only enough for ourselves and our allies. There must be absolute certainty that those who are fighting against us are not supported by our food. Certainty can be secured only by requiring that exports of food from the neutrals to Germany shall cease, or by permitting no shipments of foodstuffs to their ports.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Commissioner WOODS may rest assured that his view of the present police situation in New York, which he expressed to a body of recruits at Headquarters Thursday, is shared by the best citizens. The revelation of the carelessness and dishonesty of a few policemen concerned in the Cruger case has not blinded the people, who are aware of the vast improvements made in the department in the last few years, to the debt of gratitude they owe to the Commissioner and his associates, or to the honesty and efficiency of the force as a whole. Recent incidents have shown that some of the old evil influences are still potent. The bad that persists must be eliminated. The Commissioner put the matter fairly before the recruits, and in so doing he spoke as well to the whole force, to the citizens, and to the press:

> Now our house is pretty clean. The man who has a house that is pretty clean is willing and glad to have others come and help him make it still cleaner. It is the man that has the dirty house that is afraid to let others come in to help him clean it.

Only good can result from an honest and thorough investigation of the Police Department. What Mr. WOODS has accomplished in his term toward the reformation of the defenders of the city is not less creditable because bad practices have persisted here and there in spite of his vigilance and determination. He was appointed to an arduous task and one that had always been considered thankless. He has proved that the head of the department can earn and receive the thanks of the people it protects. Under his administration the police have been better trained than ever before and they have assuredly not lost courage. The defects of the department can all be corrected, and they should be corrected from within.

CO-OPERATION, COERCION, OR COMMANDEERING.

Secretary LANE says that the alternatives in the matter of price regulation are co-operation, coercion, or commandeering. The President's alternatives are patriotism, profits, and production. Naturally, there is no antagonism in the statements. They are merely different points of view, and there may be others. The Secretary's statement is in answer to Congressmen who have not hesitated to express their opinion that instruments of government created by them were potential, if not actual, cheats. As Mr. LANE reminds Congress, it created both the Council of National Defense, consisting entirely of Cabinet Secretaries, and an advisory commission of business men. These bodies are commissioned for consultation, not for action. They can at most recommend, and have no power to buy or to sell. But Congressmen have hinted that they were on both sides of contracts which they considered, and bought what they sold, or might do so. The Secretary humiliated himself to say that he had investigated all reports of that sort which had come to his attention, and found none of them true. On the contrary, all contracts which have come to public notice have been below the market price and at a sacrifice of profits. The Commissioners "have given to the Government more than they received," their jobs being unpaid, even as to expenses.

At the moment, it seems doubtful whether Congress will tie the hands of its appointees by enactments inconsistent with their self-respect if they retain their positions, or whether it will enlarge the confidence which they have deserved by giving them some authority where they have none. Business is doing more to earn the confidence of the country than Congress. There can be no doubt that business is co-operating better than Congress. What has business refused to do that it has been asked to do? Business has sacrificed profits, it has submitted to taxation, it is undergoing investigation of its costs to prove its good faith. Business is yielding everything. It is even surrendering its plants to Government control. Men under indictment and men freed from indictment by juries are daily taking instructions from their prosecutors, and they are told that they are under suspicion of being capable of "robbing a church or an orphanage," as Secretary LANE put it. The Congressional formula is "buying with the left hand and selling with the right." Is it not about time for Congress to begin co-operating, and even for the Attorney General to call off his prosecutors, at least until the end of the war shall make continuance with discredited policies less inopportune?

The coercion which the Secretary speaks of is coercion as to price. Government can exercise it either by preventing profits or by taking them by taxation. If the taxation is for revenue, there is no objection, if the taxes are undiscriminatory and wisely laid. But taxation ought not to be for the sake of the prevention of profits. The President has stated the reason for allowing profits, not for the sake of the profiters, but for the sake of enabling and increasing production. Any scheme of taxation inconsistent with production is contrary to the views of both the Secretary and the President, however it may promote the pre-war programs of social and economic reform. Even those who then thought those programs of first importance must concede that the winning of the war is now the first "business," as the President says. The President and the Secretary alike subordinate coercion to co-operation, but Congress reverses the precedence. Commandeering, the Secretary's third C, is simply confiscation. Perhaps what would be impossible in peace may find some sanction in war. But the practical objection is greater than the legal. When Government commandeers plants Government's troubles begin, and business is released from co-operation.

The Secretary puts his three C's in the right order. It may be hoped that he will persuade Congress not to begin with coercion until business is found lacking in co-operation. It is useless to belabor a balky mule, and it is worse to club a spirited nag which is pulling with all its power. Business has needed Government in the past. Government needs business now.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

The sansculottes of the Faubourg St. Antoine stormed and wrecked the ancient Castle of Paris because it was the memorial and the sign of centuries of misrule, of class rule, the domination and exploitation of the mass of the French people for the privileged few. The historic symbolism of the taking of the Bastille, of the celebration of the anniversary as the national holiday of France, was never so clear, so movingly significant as today.

For nearly three years, united France has fought against the last and mightiest citadel of caste, privilege, oppressive power, the stronghold of a tyranny beyond faith, a robber and a murderer among the nations. Inhumanities, devastations, the defilement and ruin of monuments of art and history, the dedication of her young men to death, abate no whit the solemn and steady heroic spirit of France. A nobler hope sustains her noble sorrow. The Bastille of autocratic militarism, of pitiless power, has yet to fall; nor can its fall be very far off.

Americans greet with even new admiration and even stronger good-will their brethren of France on this holiday, which is ours, too. The Key of the Bastille is at Mount Vernon. Our best help is given, and will be given, to throwing down the German Bastille.

THE KAISER'S DECREE.

The German mountain is laboring terrifically, and may yet bring forth an elephant, but what it has brought forth so far is an unusually tiny mouse. If these were ordinary times, it would not be permissible to speak in those terms of an imperial decree which gives the franchise to thousands of hitherto disfranchised Germans. But the colossal drama now on the world's stage so monopolizes attention that the importance of every event is measured by the degree in which that drama is affected by it; and, however important in itself it may be that the Kaiser is going to let the Prussian people have a larger representation in the Diet, if it does not affect the main issue of the war it is bound to be lost in the greater things that are happening daily. If the United States, for instance, should give the franchise to women tomorrow, that would be an event which in ordinary times would excite great attention through the world; but the interest with which other nations would read of it just now would be very languid.

Yet that event, if it came about in the United States, would be of much greater positive importance than the increase of popular representation in the Diet or in the Reichstag; for the women would actually vote for legislators, they would have a share in the American Government. If the Reichstag is wholly given over to the people, what difference will it make in the one matter in which the heart of the world is wrapped? The Reichstag is a debating society, it does not rule, or influence the course of events; it is a fly on the wheel. Let the people have the Reichstag, abandon it to them in toto, and still the fate of Germany will be determined by the Kaiser; still forever the mandate by which German millions are to be hurled into war or beckoned back to peace will be his to issue when he likes; they and their talkative Reichstag will have no voice in it, no hand in it. Fill the Reichstag to the brim with people's representatives chosen by an untrammeled suffrage, and the Reichstag and the people together will have exactly as much to say about when they shall go to war or return to peace as the Light Brigade at Balaklava had to say about whether it should ride "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell." For the German people, as for the Light Brigade, the watchword will be, in the future as in the past, "Theirs not "to reason why, theirs but to do or "die."

Some day, perhaps, the German people will retrace its own steps, and by painful upward toil reach the height on which it stood in 1848. After that date it let its hands be tied, submitted to having a hook put in its jaws, made over a lease of its reason and its freedom to its rulers, and devoted itself whole-heartedly to schooling itself to blind obedience. The path it took is leading it to the abyss, and it is struggling and floundering to keep back; but it has not made any move to retrace its fatal steps. If it is willing to be satisfied with a mere increase of representation in the powerless Reichstag, leaving still in the Kaiser's hands all the powers of which it divested itself, then it is pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw; and it can resume its downward journey to that kind of accompaniment.

DIVERSIONS OF THE I. W. W.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. vehemently denies that "German "influence and German money were "behind the copper mine strikes" in Arizona, Montana, and elsewhere in the West. The "movement" of those gentle souls is "simply an effort to "get living wages and just working "conditions for our miners." Does the Secretary of the Duluth Local of the I. W. W. express its economic tenets when he calls $3 a day "bum pay," but satisfactory to the I. W. W. because its members do "bum work"? It is strange that they condescend to work at all.

Further West, in half a dozen States, they are truer to the I. W. W. gospel. They are roaming about in bands, making trouble. They are committing sabotage in the mines, the sawmills, the wheat fields. If their passion for mischief is not fomented and paid for by German agents, at any rate its fruits are for German benefit. It is intolerable that these itinerants of anarchy should infest great regions of the West, stir up internal disorder in time of war, reduce the production of copper, shut up lumber camps, stir up strikes, threaten the destruction of crops. The whole performance is for the advantage of Germany and the detriment of the United States, whatever the motives of this motley collection of disreputables, who seem to be following a definite plan.

The presence of a mobile State police in any of the States invaded would have checked these disorders in their beginnings. The transfer of the National Guard to the service of the United States was the opportunity of the I. W. W. Tramps and all sorts of yahoos, Summer roamers, and perhaps, under unusual stress, even occasional workers, add themselves to the pilgrims of disturbance, and so the trouble spreads or concentrates, in one locality and another, and the Governor of Arizona has to ask for Federal troops.

The heroes of the I. W. W. have distinguished themselves by intimidation by numbers, by particularly mean sabotage, such as driving copper nails into fruit trees, throwing scraps of iron into harvesting machinery, threats of arson, brutal assaults and batteries. Probably the mere presence of a sufficient armed force would quiet and disperse them. They are great blusterers, the I. W. W. people.

The Sheriff of Bisbee, who swore in 1,200 deputies, at the point of the gun loaded 1,100 Industrial Workers into cattle cars, and had them escorted by armed guards to a New Mexican solitary station, is a vigorous personage, who would look well in a Bret Harte story or a history of Vigilance Committees, but a Sheriff who makes his own law is on dangerous and indefensible ground; and inhumanity is worse than the I. W. W. In his telegram to Governor CAMPBELL, Mr. WILSON points out, "the great danger "of citizens taking the law into their "own hands." The constituted civil authorities in their due order, and, if these fail, the military must be relied on. Bisbee had the right to defend itself against violence, not to do violence.

According to latest reports, the I. W. W. band will not be left to starve, but will be held under restraint at the border town of Columbus. Labor, and nothing but bread and water if the allotted labor is not done, is the punishment that would hurt the I. W. W. most. The Sheriff of Bisbee was on the right track when he instructed his deputies to arrest the I. W. W. men on "charges of vagrancy."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Perplexities of the Selective Draft. It was a foregone conclusion that the operation of the selective draft would be slow and attended by many difficulties. In view of the vast machinery which must be constructed in forty-eight States before the drawing of names can begin, it is not surprising that the date of the beginning has been postponed until the last week in July. If nearly 10,000,000 numbers are to be drawn, the work of the exemption boards will be enormous. But, of course, the men who hold numbers in the first 687,000, men who will be required to fill the vacancies in the regular army and the National Guard and to form the first increment of the national army, will get the first services of the exemption officers.

In this State there will be more than 69,000 of these, in Pennsylvania more than 60,000, in Illinois nearly 52,000. When men are proved exempt, others with numbers drawn later will take their places, and this operation of drafting and exempting will continue until the first contingent is obtained. That sort of work can scarcely be finished in a month. There need be no fear that the cantonments will not be finished when the first increment of the national army is ready for training. For quite apart from the possible efforts of many men to escape service on more or less flimsy pretexts, which must all be investigated, there will be many exemptions for just cause.

Physical defects can be easily detected, if the examinations are thorough and systematic. It can hardly be hoped that the best results will be obtained in this regard at all the exemption bureaus. It will take time to decide in some cases whether or not the acceptance of a man for military service would be consistent with the public welfare. He may be too expert a mechanic to be sent soldiering, although not employed in any work of national importance. As a matter of fact, each case must be decided on its merits; the new soldiers will be selected as individuals. They will doubtless be confused by the brand-new system, and so will the examiners, but by the time the second draft is called for the machinery will be in good working order and the selection will be quicker. The country views the operation calmly and with confidence that an army so assembled will be a really democratic army, made up of the best material, and an army such as this country must always have hereafter.

A Symbolic Bomb Falls in an Illustrative Way. For those who have a relish for symbols there is a dainty morsel in the news that one of the bombs dropped in the last air raid on London smashed statues of WILLIAM II. and BISMARCK in wrecking the German Club. The things the Bismarck statue stood for were wrecked long ago. WILLIAM II. began wrecking them in the Iron Chancellor's own lifetime, and the war has completed the demolition. The great thing he stood for, the German Empire itself, still stands; but the policies by which he hoped to make that empire perfect and indestructible have found little consideration at the hands of his successor in empire building.

So for the air raiders to smash BISMARCK was supererogatory. But for the air raiders to smash the Kaiser, that is a different thing. The things that statue stood for still stand, but they are wabbling. It is not only the air raiders that are smashing the Kaiser, though they are playing a prominent part. Every slaughter of children, every destruction of a schoolhouse or a church, helps. But the submarines are helping. The Captain who turns his guns on a crowded lifeboat helps mightily. The soldiers are helping. The soldier who puts up on a ruined French town this sign as he leaves it, "We present the city of Roye to the French people, and we hope they will like it," does his part. The statesmen are helping. The Minister who stirs up Mexico to attack a neutral country, who stirs up a Chinese soldier to overturn the Government of his land, who stirs up rebels in a Central American republic, who uses a diplomat's luggage to smuggle explosives on Norwegian ships, who spreads through every country in the world a fear and loathing of Germany as something uncanny in its diabolism, he is a powerful aid. The professors are helping. They were taken lightly by the world until it turned out that their supposed ravings were merely the promulgation of the wicked aims and incredible egotisms of men of action. When the Kaiser is smashed, it will not be the air raiders alone who did it; it will have been done by the unspeakable thing of which they are a part, and the name of which, ironically enough, is "Kultur."

THE CIVIC CONCERTS.

If a Small Deficit Is Met, They May Be Continued.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the editorials and news columns of many of the daily papers, the hope has been expressed that the season for the Civic Orchestral Concerts may be extended beyond the ten which were originally planned and provided for. I am pleased to note in your excellent review this morning of last evening's concert:

> M. Monteux has brought his band to a degree of perfection in execution rarely surpassed, and it would be a pity if it were not kept together for the remainder of the Summer after the next three concerts, when the series as originally announced will end.

It is almost impossible to give concerts of such excellence and at nominal prices without a deficit. This deficit has this year been borne by a few individuals who have more than done their share. With each succeeding concert the receipts increase and the expense decreases. It would, indeed, be a pity not to have the fact realized by several of our wealthy citizens that the discontinuance of the concerts would be almost a calamity. I think I am quite right in saying that every one who has attended one has been deeply impressed both by the music and the audience.

I take the liberty of sending this letter as an appeal to your readers in the hope that the few thousand dollars necessary to sustain the concerts will be offered for that purpose.

MARTHA MARQUARD,
Secretary Civic Orchestral Society, 129 East Seventy-sixth Street.
New York, July 12, 1917.

The Soldiers' Farewell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a word from a private in the National Guard. Would you suggest through your paper that the wives, mothers, sweethearts et al. should look upon our leaving within the next few weeks with a little more consideration than they showed when we left for the border last year?

They meant well, but were continually coming to the armories bothering the officers and men, weeping, and by so doing put us all under a rather severe strain.

Of course they are dear to us and it is just as hard to leave them as it is for them to part from the men they love.

We will be well taken care of and with an "even break" will come back when we finish our work of "helping to make the world safe for democracy."

PRIVATE X, INFANTRY.
New York, July 12, 1917.

THE BRIDGE GUARD.

A tender moon above the mountain crest,
Soft, vagrant airs of slowly dying June,
The sparkle of the fireflies' aimless quest,
A call of frogs—the river's liquid croon.

A sharper note in rail and clanking wheel,
The onward rush of lifted girders dim,
A crashing call of steel to speeding steel—
Then on once more—all safe—because of him.

A solitary figure—glimpsed by light
That follows after dark our pulsing way;
A blot of drab, a soldier of the night
Holding his far-flung outpost of the fray.

DYSART McMULLEN.

THE DANISH REPLY.

Commercial Adviser to the Legation on War Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of your valued paper you have given prominent space to an article entitled "Denmark's Share in Feeding Germany." As this article contains various serious mistakes, and as mistakes of a similar nature seem to find their way to the American press from time to time, I trust that in fairness to a country which has, during three years of war, with sacrifices of millions of dollars, kept up the exports to its old customers among the allied nations, you will publish the following lines:

It has been the endeavor of Denmark to supply each side of the belligerent nations with the kind of goods which Denmark used to send them before the war. For this reason Denmark is still supplying Germany with the amount of live cattle which that country used to get before the war, after England had closed its ports for the import of live cattle. On the other hand, Danish farmers have voluntarily, and most faithfully, continued to supply England with butter, bacon, and eggs. It has won the admiration of British statesmen that Danish farmers, although immense profits were to be gained by shipping foodstuffs to Germany, have continued to supply—even at prices far below cost—the foodstuffs which England desired.

A cablegram from London, published in The Washington Post on the 5th instant, states, for instance, that bacon has been boycotted and that large quantities of bacon are left on the hands of dealers to spoil. This trouble, the paper states, is due to thousands of bales of bacon being sent from Denmark.

The English statesmen who have followed Denmark's exports during the war are, I think, in the best possible position to judge whether the Allies are satisfied with the way in which Denmark has traded with the belligerents during the war, and I beg to call attention to the statement rendered by the British Blockade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, in the British House of Commons on March 27 last. Lord Robert said on that occasion:

> I desire to say, with the utmost emphasis, that in my judgment the Danes, whenever they have given us any assurances, have endeavored honestly and honorably to fulfill them. For these reasons, so far as Denmark is concerned, I am authorized by his Majesty's Government to say, after full consideration of all the aspects, that they do not see any reason to modify their present blockade policy with respect to that country.

In the House of Lords on the 4th instant Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, stated as follows:

> Undoubtedly there was still considerable export from the neutrals into Germany, but it was entirely the neutrals' own home products.
>
> While the Allies were exerting all possible pressure to prevent this export, it was impossible to prevent it altogether. But even if it could be stopped altogether tomorrow, it would make less difference to Germany than was commonly supposed, and would have far less effect in tightening the straits of Germany than could be exercised in preventing overseas commodities from reaching Germany through neutral countries.

On the 6th instant Lord Robert Cecil expressed the following opinion respecting European neutral trade with Germany:

> Speaking generally, and aside from the petty smuggling which will always exist, the neutrals have not sold any appreciable quantity of imported goods to Germany. Their trade consists almost entirely of their own products. Moreover, they have not even replaced such exports with imported goods, except indirectly. Certainly they have imported fodder and sold pigs, but it is difficult to stretch the doctrine of enemy destination to cover this point.

In these circumstances I deem it unnecessary to contradict in detail the figures given in the article in your paper today, but only desire to state that the imports to Denmark of oils, nitrates, cocoa, and coffee during the war show no increase which in the slightest degree comes near the increase indicated in the said article, and it is unquestionable that, since the agreement of November, 1915, between the British Government on the one side, the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen, representing the Danish merchants, and the Chamber of Manufacturers of Copenhagen, representing Danish manufacturers, on the other side, practically speaking not an ounce of goods which have been imported to Denmark covered by guarantees by the said organizations has been exported to the Central Powers. Nobody expected that attempts at circumventing the guarantees would not be made, and such attempts have in fact been made, but, due to the vigilance of the Danish police and customs authorities, the attempts have been stopped before the goods were exported.

I may mention that by a special law Denmark has made the breach or attempt at breach of trade guarantees a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment as well as by fines.

Further, I desire to point out that as far as the oil cakes, for which Denmark for many years has been the United States' best customer, are concerned, these are mainly used for feeding the milk cows, whereas the cattle which Denmark sends to Germany are young cattle which are fed on the green pastures.

I may finally add that the free port of Copenhagen in no way is outside Danish jurisdiction, but that the export regulations of the country in every respect apply to goods entering and leaving the Copenhagen free port, which is under the control of both the police and the customs of Denmark.

J. E. BOGGILD,
Commercial Adviser to the Danish Legation.
Washington, July 12, 1917.

July 14 of the Alsatians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On this 14th day of July the thoughts and the hearts of the oppressed small peoples go out to the Allies who are undermining now the Prussian Bastille, the fall of which looms up hopefully on the horizon.

Among these small people none have suffered, none are suffering more, than Alsace-Lorraine.

Collecting our thoughts on this anniversary of freedom, reading from smuggled letters the horrid description of unprintable and almost unbelievable crimes committed against our brethren in Alsace by the Prussian beast, remembering also the sufferings endured during forty-five years of the Prussian yoke in peace time, we, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, cannot find words to express our gratitude to France and our profound admiration for her heroism.

Not we alone, but our American-born children, must be taught to admire the France of the Revolution and the France of the Third Republic. On the day of approaching victory there is not one of us Alsatians who will not shed tears of joy and of gratitude for the two great sister republics of America and of France, whose soldiers will one day parade side by side on the Place Kleber at Strasbourg.

JONAS LIPPMANN.
New York, July 13, 1917.

FUSION TO FIGHT FOOD COST

One of Platform's Principal Planks Will Deal with Taxpayers' Problem.

The Republican organizations of the city, having gone on record as favoring the renomination of the present Fusion City Administration, the Fusion Committee of 1917 will take up next the consideration of a platform on which its candidates will run this year. It is practically established that the work of the present City Administration will be indorsed and that generally the platform will follow closely the one of four years ago. The necessity of keeping Tammany's clutches off the Board of Estimate will form the groundwork on which the 1917 Fusionists will build.

It was learned yesterday that one of the principal planks will deal with the high cost of living. Specific recommendations will be made regarding the control and distribution of foodstuffs, looking to the protection of the taxpayer. A larger handling of the terminal markets situation will be advocated, with the municipal control of such articles of food that the city can handle without interfering with the functions of the National Administration. How the city can enforce indiscriminately the local laws governing the handling of foodstuffs will be dealt with at length and it will be pointed out that the groundwork along this line has already been established by Mayor Mitchel's Committee on National Defense.

The Platform Committee, of which Edward M. Bassett is Chairman, will hold its first meeting next Tuesday night at the Fusion Committee headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue. There will be a free discussion regarding planks, and suggestions will be received from associations and groups of citizens interested in municipal questions. The committee suggested that, in order to expedite its work, all suggestions be submitted in writing. Fusion leaders expressed themselves as well satisfied at the outcome of the meeting of the Nominating Committee on Thursday afternoon, when the Republican organizations of New York, the Bronx, and Queens came out unreservedly for the renomination of Mayor Mitchel. This statement was given out by the committee:

"The Nominating Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917, with the unanimous support of the Republican leaders of Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx and independent Democratic leaders who reported to it on Thursday that Mayor Mitchel should again head the ticket, will have another meeting on next Tuesday afternoon at Fusion headquarters, to continue the discussion of candidates with other anti-Tammany organizations. The committee is desirous of getting a full expression of opinion from all anti-Tammany organizations in the city that are in favor of Fusion. The first meeting of the committee established clearly the fact that every one of the Republican and independent Democratic leaders who appeared before it was certain that there was only one successful program for the coming election, and that was fusion. Each of them also advocated strongly the renomination of Mitchel for Mayor.

"The conclusion was that New York must either support Fusion and a continuation of the present efficient type of good, non-partisan government or go back to Tammany. There was no suggestion of any alternative. With this excellent start, the Fusion leaders are going to work patiently to bring to their support all anti-Tammany organizations. The Nominating Committee will hold as many meetings as necessary to obtain a full expression of opinion as to the candidates to be nominated. No program is to be hurried through, and no effort will be spared to make sure that the candidates and the platform shall both be thoroughly representative of genuine Fusion good government of the City of New York.

"The First Assembly District Republican Club of Long Island City led off last night with a ratification meeting enthusiastically supporting the action of the Queens Borough Republican Committee, headed by Chairman De Bragga, which strongly indorsed Fusion before the Nominating Committee on the basis of the record of the present administration. All anti-Tammany organizations in favor of Fusion are requested to appoint committees to confer with the Nominating Committee next Tuesday. It is the intention of the committee to canvass the situation very thoroughly, and sufficient meetings will be held for this purpose."

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League, in a meeting last night at its headquarters, 1,368 Broadway, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the members of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York denounce the administrative actions of Mayor Mitchel and his so-called fusion administration, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to work for the defeat of any continuance of this administration or any other so-called fusion administration which has and is working against the wishes and interests of the people and contrary to all principles of Democratic government; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic League of New York, with a membership of 10,127, will continue to work untiringly among the young men of our great city for Democratic principles, Democratic government, and for the greatest Democratic city in the world."

DENY PLAN TO FIX PRICES.

New Wholesalers' Coal Association to Consider Trade Problems.

C. C. Harris of George D. Harris & Co., 1 Broadway, denied yesterday that the formation of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association, Inc., of New York, which is to complete its organization next week by the election of officers, was in any way connected with an attempt to interfere with any possible action by the Government in fixing the prices of coal. On the contrary, Mr. Harris, who is a member of the Board of Directors, said the new association would devote itself to trade problems exclusively.

Mr. Harris denied that there was anything "mysterious" about the formation of the wholesalers' body, and maintained that in view of the fact that New York was the largest distributing market in the country for coal, it was proper that an organization be formed to look after trade interests.

Besides Mr. Harris the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, includes Thomas H. Watkins, James A. Hill, Robert H. Burrowes, Wilbur A. Marshall, and George M. Dexter, all active coal operators. A meeting will be held at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, early next week to elect officers.

JAPAN LIMITS NAVAL PLAN.

No Need to Offset American Expansion, Says Marine Minister.

TOKIO, July 11, (Delayed.)—Responding to an interpellation in the House of Peers as to whether Japan intended to keep pace with American naval expansion, Vice Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine, said there was no need of greater expansion with a view to offset America's increase. Moreover, he said, an enlarged program was quite impossible for Japan in the present financial situation of the country.

Sakue Takahashi, the interpellator, said he raised the question because he thought Japan's occupation of South Sea islands influenced the relations between Japan and the United States.

Rector Serves One Church 50 Years

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—The Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe, one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in this State, marked his fiftieth anniversary as rector yesterday by conducting services in Trinity Church at Rocky Hill, where he was ordained. A year ago he celebrated the fiftieth year of his ordination as deacon at St. Mark's Church, West Orange. The Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Baker of Trinity Church, Princeton, who was present at the ordination fifty years ago, was at the celebration of the anniversary.

Pope Honors Brooklyn Priest.

A cable message received in Brooklyn from Rome yesterday announced that Pope Benedict XV. had appointed the Rev. William T. McGuirl, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, as Private Chamberlain, with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor. Monsignor McGuirl has been a priest for thirty-two years. He is a police chaplain in Brooklyn.

MISPLACED ISLAND UPSET SENATE LINES

Reapportionment for New York County Must Be Made by Legislature.

PUT IN BRONX BY MISTAKE

South Brother, with Population of Three, Gives Republicans Chance to Get Back at Aldermen.

An entirely new apportionment of the Senate district lines of New York County will have to be made by the Legislature when it meets in special session on July 31, because of an error made in the Apportionment bill passed by the Legislature last May, and signed by Governor Whitman in June. The present apportionment is unconstitutional, because South Brother Island, in the East River, was included within a Bronx Senate district, when in reality it belongs to Queens County.

Local Republican leaders discovered the apportionment mistake several weeks ago, and hoped that it could be straightened out without recourse to legislative action. The action of Democratic Aldermen, however, in discriminating against Republicans in reapportioning the Assembly district lines of the city stirred the Republicans to retaliation, and they decided to insist upon an entire new Senate apportionment. The Democrats will suffer heavily if the new apportionment is carried out on lines suggested by the Republican leaders.

In creating the new Senate district lines, the legislators followed those laid down in the geographical survey and the atlas regarding the location of both North and South Brother Islands. Both the survey and the map give the location of South Brother Island as belonging to the Bronx. The city's tax books show, however, that it belongs to Queens. Recourse to court records established the fact that the Supreme Court itself, in an opinion in a tax suit case, put South Brother Island within the County of Queens. The fact that South Brother Island has a population of only three persons, is not material to the point at issue, Republican leaders said.

These leaders pointed out that there is a provision in the State Constitution to the effect that county lines cannot be crossed in making up a Senate district apportionment. Annexing South Brother Island to the Bronx when it actually belonged to Queens, they said, clearly violated the State Constitution. In digging into past records it was discovered that at one time both North and South Brother Islands belong to Queens. Many years later, through legislative enactment, North Brother Island was annexed to the Bronx, but South Brother Island was left undisturbed.

One feature of the situation that is bothering politicians of both parties is the effect the discovery of the error will have upon the election this Fall. Under the law, designations for candidates for office must be filed not later than Aug. 1. If the new apportionment is not made by that time, candidates will not know in what districts they will run, as the Assembly and Aldermanic district lines must be laid out according to Senate districts. After the new Senate district lines are established, the Aldermen will have a chance to retaliate on the Republicans, as they will have to lay out entirely new Assembly districts, but Republican leaders said yesterday that they had no fears as to what might happen, as they would see to it that the new Senate districts were laid out in such a way that the Democrats could cause little trouble.

As an instance of what the Republican Legislators might do to the Democrats in making up new Senate lines, the case of Lower Manhattan was cited. The first five Assembly districts in the lower part of the city are strongly Democratic, and it will be easy for the Republicans to cut these districts up so that there will be only two Assembly districts in the entire Senate district comprising this part of the city. If this is done six Democratic leaders will have only two districts to divide among them, one of the districts, the Fourth Assembly, already having a dual leadership. If the new Senate apportionment takes place, it was said that only New York County would be involved, as the Bronx and Queens would not be disturbed. The only alternative to having a new apportionment made, it was said yesterday, was to have South Brother Island made a part of the Bronx, but the Republican leaders are strongly opposed to this.

MORE RED CROSS GIFTS.

Several Organizations Donate Fully Equipped Ambulances.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announced yesterday the gifts of several large sums for the purchase of ambulances to operate with the American forces in France, among the gifts being one of $7,000 from the Fruit and Produce Exchange, specifically donated for the purchase of three fully equipped ambulances and three kitchen trailers and equipment. Another gift of $7,000 was received from the Columbia Ambulance Corps for purchase of ambulances, $1,771 from the Putnam County Women's Auxiliary, $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000 from Hunter College, and $4,400 from the Patriotic Service League.

Fully equipped ambulances were donated by the New England Hotel Association, the Putnam County Women's Auxiliary, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Daughters of Pennsylvania in New York, Mozart Society, D. & P. Fonseca, and two by the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

From among the patriotic posters made by pupils of the high schools in New York City, in a competition for which Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim offered three prizes for each school, the New York Chapter has selected a poster done by George McAndrews of the Commercial High School. The subject is "Every Wounded Soldier's Hope."

All of these several hundred posters are on exhibition at the Knoedler Art Galleries, 556 Fifth Avenue, which exhibit will continue until July 21.

There will be a mobilization of military and naval airplanes this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock at Peacock Point, L. I., to raise funds for the Red Cross. It is expected that a dozen aviators will fly to the Point and land on the estate of H. P. Davison. After the aerial demonstration there will be a ball game between the naval aviators, under Lieutenant MacDonald, in charge of the seaplane station, and the army aviators, under Captain W. G. Kilner, commanding officer of the United States Army Aviation School at Mineola.

BARS UNLICENSED FREIGHT.

Pennsylvania R. R. Puts Embargo on Articles Named in Proclamation.

In conformity with President Wilson's proclamation which restricts exports as a war measure, effective on and after July 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a notice placing an embargo, effective yesterday, against the acceptance at all points on the railroad of such shipments for export, except when properly licensed by the Federal Government. The embargo notice reads as follows:

> Pursuant to proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July 9, effective immediately, embargo on all shipments of coal, coke, feed, grain, flour and meal therefrom, fodder, meats, fats, fuel, oil, kerosene, gasoline, pig iron; steel billets, ship plates, structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro-manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives, when consigned, reconsigned, or to be reconsigned or intended for export, except when bill of lading is presented with Federal license number, furnished by Export Council, Washington, D. C., and in addition, as per announcement of Department of Commerce, with permit number authorized by port delivery road.
>
> Arrangements have been made under which all shipments consigned to points in Canada can go ahead as heretofore, special license covering same having been issued through Customs Service.

The purpose of placing this embargo is to avoid acceptance of freight which would cause congestion through being left on the hands of the railroad at export point, under the terms of President Wilson's proclamation.

AMERICAN ESCAPES FROM GERMAN CAMP

Dr. Mars of San Francisco Tells Thrilling Tale of His Many Adventures.

STOLE CAPTOR'S UNIFORM

Nearly Starved in Walk to Flushing, Then Traveled as a Sailor to Spain.

After an absence of three years in Europe, of which two and a half years were spent in a German prison camp at Diekirch, near Luxemburg, Dr. A. M. A. Mars, editor of L'Avenir, a periodical published in San Francisco, has returned to America with an interesting story of his adventures. He escaped from the camp at night by giving a German officer an overdose of veronal and then putting on his uniform and walking to the railroad station. He rode in a first-class compartment as far as Aix-la-Chapelle.

From the German border city Dr. Mars walked to Flushing in Holland. This trip occupied thirty-two days, during which he had many narrow escapes from capture and also from death by hunger. In one instance he had nothing to eat for forty-eight hours except leaves and stagnant water from the canals to drink. If it had not been for the kindness of a Bavarian priest to whom he confessed and from whom he received a few marks the doctor said he would never have escaped from Germany.

From Holland Dr. Mars worked his way as a sailor before the mast to Vigo, Spain. There the police arrested him as a spy and he was kept in jail until the American Ambassador, Mr. Willard, obtained his release. At the Spanish capital the police arrested him again as he had no passport, and the Ambassador again came to his rescue. Dr. Mars had to wait there two months while the State Department, through Ambassador Willard, investigated his claim to American citizenship. His board was then paid and he received $250 for the trip home.

The doctor is a ruddy-faced man of fifty-five, with fair hair turning gray, and clean shaven. He weighs 235 pounds and speaks English with the accent of a Hollander brought up in France. He was born in Paris of American parents from New Orleans, and at the age of two he was brought back to America and remained until he was twelve. Then he went to Luxemburg. He came back some years later and settled in California, where his wife is now living.

Here is part of the story told yesterday by Dr. Mars at the Hotel Lafayette:

"I left New York early in the Summer of 1914 to go to Luxemburg and claim the estate, valued at $400,000, left me by my mother. The Duchy was calm and tranquil until the beginning of August, when the Germans invaded Luxemburg.

About Aug. 14 I was arrested as a spy and detained for two months at the police barracks. I sent word to the American Ambassador at Berlin for help, but received no reply. Then I was released and allowed my freedom upon condition that I report at 7:30 each evening to the police. After nine weeks I was arrested again and sent to the big camp at Diekirch, fifteen miles from Luxemburg where 3,000 prisoners, English, French, and Belgians were concentrated. The military guards, who were changed every two months, were all soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg in the war.

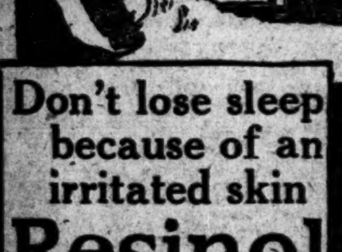
"The chief feature of the camp life was the hatred shown by the attendants toward the British prisoners, who had far worse treatment than the French or Belgians. A few weeks later 50 per cent. of the prisoners were down with dysentery, and General von Gotch, who had an iron leg, came to me and asked if I could do anything to stop the sickness. I suggested that the bread was bad and should be baked twice to make it at all eatable. When that was done, I gave the prisoners some medicine, and in eight days they had all recovered their health. This pleased the General so much that he made me the doctor of the camp and I shared a small house with a garden attached. I also instructed the General in the art of making French bread and cream cheese and butter. The ordinary food in the camp after the supply of beans, cabbages, and potatoes gave out was something too awful for words. The chief dish was called homlen, and was composed of grass, potato skins, rye flour, rice, and stiffened with sawdust.

"At first the people of Luxemburg were in favor of the Germans, but afterward, when they heard what had been done in Belgium and saw the Grand Duchess and her sisters shut up practically prisoners in their château, their sympathy turned in favor of the Allies. Many times I saw papers from Paris which had blank white spaces in their pages on their arrival at Luxemburg and were afterward filled up with false news, such as, 'Poincaré Killed,' 'Paris Captured,' 'London in Flames,' &c, to deceive the local people.

"I made two unsuccessful attempts to escape, one as a cook and the other as a baker.

"On March 31 of this year, I saw a good chance, and took advantage of it. Two of my three military guardians went away to attend a celebration in Luxemburg, and the third officer had to stay at home on account of a severe attack of neuralgia. He asked me to fix him up with a dose of veronal, which I had prescribed before to send him to sleep. This time I administered 100 centigrammes, which insured his sleeping for twelve to eighteen hours like a log. When the drug had taken effect I undressed the officer and put on his uniform, wearing an old pair of white duck trousers and a white flannel shirt with a collar underneath for future use. Finding that the officer had considerately left the sum of 50 marks in his pocket, I walked to the station at Diekirch, about three miles away, and bought a first-class ticket for Aix la Chapelle. As I walked from the camp in the dark the sentries saluted me, and the police dogs wagged their tails in military fashion."

Dr. Mars said that when he left America he weighed 260 pounds. He lost fifty pounds during his stay in camp and his trip to Flushing. Since then he had regained 25 pounds, he said.



Don't lose sleep because of an irritated skin

Resinol

will help make it well

How can you expect to sleep *tonight* unless you do something to relieve the trouble? Irritating skin troubles don't often heal themselves. But it is surprising how quickly Resinol *helps* heal them.

Almost daily we hear from a skin-sufferer who says "Resinol Ointment stopped my trouble at once and I got the first good night's sleep I had had in weeks. Now my skin is well."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists.

ANNA RATHBONE IS AMONG BRIDES-TO-BE

Last Winter's Debutante, a Member of Junior League, to Wed Robert L. Johnson.

Several engagements of interest to society were announced yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rathbone of 45 East Seventy-eighth Street told of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Anna Talcott Rathbone, to Robert Livingston Johnson, son of Mrs. William Bond Birge of Norwich, Conn., and the late Frank R. Johnson.

Miss Rathbone made her début Winter before last, and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Johnson is now at the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Plattsburg.

Only a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone announced the engagement of their other daughter, Miss Grace Olcott Rathbone, to Charles Farriday Neave of this city. Miss Grace Rathbone is at present in Paris, where she has been identified with the work of the American Ambulance Hospital for the last year.

Mr. Rathbone, the Misses Rathbone's father, is a member of the law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

Mrs. Beverley Ward of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street, has announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, to Howard Osgood Day, son of Belden Seymour Day of New York. Miss Ward was presented to society last Winter by her mother and was prominently identified with the younger set in the charitable affairs of the season. She is a niece of Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, and Mrs. Luther Kountze.

Mr. Day is a member of the United States Naval Reserve at Newport, where his fiancée is now visiting. A sister of Miss Ward, Miss Caroline De Lancey Ward, was married this Spring to Edgar M. Ward.

The engagement is announced of Miss Virginia Dabney Wright, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Joseph Wright of 420 West End Avenue, to Lieutenant Thomas Edward Snook, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Snook of New York and New Windsor.

Miss Wright, who made her début several Winters ago, is a granddaughter of General Dabney Howard Wright of Louisville, Ky., and is a sister of Mrs. J. Renwick Dimond. Her father is the President of the Lockwood Company.

Lieutenant Snook was graduated from Columbia University in 1910 with the degree of civil engineer and is a member of the firm of John B. Snook & Sons, architects. After serving in the Plattsburg camp in 1916 he was last March commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps and is now stationed at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Columbia University Club, the American Institute of Civil Engineers, and the American Institute of Architects.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Provost of Caldwell, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Whitehead Provost, to C. Thomas Underwood of Summit, N. J. Mr. Underwood is a son of Elmer Underwood of the firm of Underwood & Underwood, this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

WOMEN TO PUSH NEXT LOAN.

Select District Chairman to Promote Liberty Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The organization of a country-wide campaign for selling the next issue of the Liberty Loan bonds was begun at a meeting today of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Among those present were Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Chairman; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Vice Chairman; Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

These were selected by the committee to act as Federal Reserve district Chairmen for the twelve districts:

No. 1—Mrs. F. L. HIGGINSON, Boston.
No. 2—Miss VIRGINIA FURMAN, New York.
No. 3—Miss CLARA MIDDLETON, Philadelphia.
No. 4—Mrs. ROGER G. PERKINS, Cleveland.
No. 5—Mrs. JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Richmond.
No. 6—Mrs. P. J. McGOVERN, Atlanta.
No. 7—Miss GRACE DIXON, Chicago.
No. 8—Mrs. F. EUSTUS J. WADE, St. Louis.
No. 9—Mrs. EDMUND PENNINGTON, Minneapolis.
No. 10—Mrs. GEORGE W. FULLER, Kansas City.
No. 11—Mrs. E. B. REPPERT, Dallas, Texas.
No. 12—Mrs. FRANK SANBORN, San Francisco.

Each Chairman will co-operate with the Liberty Loan Committee of her Federal Reserve district as the representative of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. In addition there will be a Chairman in each of the forty-eight States and for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Miss Adams to Wed Lieut. Borden.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Adams of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Adams, to Lieutenant William Ayres Borden, Coast Artillery Corps. Lieutenant Borden is the son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Cline Borden of Washington, and is now detailed with the Ordnance Department in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. The wedding will take place in October.

Fleischman-Kerr Wedding July 21.

The marriage of Miss Jeanne Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Kerr of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Udo Fleischman will take place on Saturday, July 21, in the Church of Christ, at Norfolk, Conn. Miss Kerr is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and a member of the New York Bar. Their engagement was recently announced.

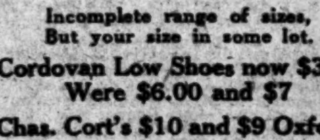
Sixty Years in N. Y. Post Office.

When Joseph Elliott, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office, arrived at his office yesterday morning he found his desk covered with flowers. Before he knew what to think about so strange a proceeding, heads of other departments began calling upon him and congratulating him on the fact that he had reached the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the postal service. Mr. Elliott is 75 years old.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Men's "Greatest" Shoe Store. No Such Values Elsewhere.

July Reductions



A chance to pick up Fine Shoes at great savings.

Incomplete range of sizes, But your size in some lot.

Cordovan Low Shoes now $3.85 Were $6.00 and $7

Chas. Cort's $10 and $9 Oxfords at $7.00 pair

$7 Cordovan Oxfords at $5.85

Seven hundred pairs of $3, $4, $5 Low Shoes at $2.25 pair

White Canvas Heavy Rubber Sole $2.25

White Sneakers, 79c & $1.00

BALFOUR IS HONORED FOR MISSION'S WORK

Tells Officials That Result of Our Entry Into the War Is Incalculable.

BERLIN AIMS LESS GREEDY

Program Note Asks Gathering to Go Into Guildhall Crypt in Case of a Raid by Aircraft.

LONDON, July 13.—In recognition of his services as head of the British Mission to the United States, an address was presented today to Foreign Secretary Balfour by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Dunn, at a notable Guildhall gathering.

Mr. Balfour was thus honored in token of "the universal admiration felt by your fellow countrymen for the successful efforts you made to arrange grounds for common action and efficient co-operation between the American people and this country in the strenuous and determined efforts to put an end to the menace of German militarism and so preserve the freedom of the world and secure a just and abiding peace."

The Foreign Secretary characterized the entry of the United States into the war as absolutely unselfish and the greatest step ever taken in the direction of accomplishment of the aims with which the city of London had always sympathized. He said the United States and England were the two countries most fitted for mutual comprehension, adding:

"The result of the entry of the United State into the war is incalculable. It cannot be exaggerated, and will extend far beyond the possible duration of the war and reach to generations to come."

Change in German Aims.

Dealing with the change in German aims with the changing fortunes of war, Mr. Balfour asked his hearers to look at what German newspapers had said before the war and during the first successful weeks of the war, not at what the German papers say now.

Just before the war, he said, Germany tried to enter into a transaction with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward (Viscount) Grey, to see on what terms England could be bought off. The Germans had the impudence to make the suggestion that if Germany was allowed a free hand in the war she would guarantee that French territory in Europe could not be diminished. When asked whether she would guarantee French Colonial territory, she replied:

"No, we do not propose to guarantee French Colonies."

Even a child could see what this meant. It meant that Germany, victorious, could impose what indemnity she liked and what terms of commercial treaties she liked.

"I give you this half-forgotten episode in diplomatic history," said Mr. Balfour, "not for the purpose of discussing the line of action Great Britain took, but in order to show by documentary evidence that before a shot was fired and before a German soldier crossed the frontier Germany had actually every motive to hide her actions, and was anxious and prepared to give everything to keep us out, deliberately intending not merely to make France subservient in Europe, but to add to her empire."

Now, Mr. Balfour added, Germany's demands were more modest and now nothing was talked of openly but German self-defense.

Cordial Greeting in America.

"We did our best and received the best," said Mr. Balfour in referring to the visit of the British mission. "Never was a mission so kindly treated by those to whom it was sent, never was hospitality offered more graciously or with a freer hand, never was a mission from one country to another more cordial.

"The results of the mission were good, because the great people of the United States realized that the mission was symbolic of a great new departure in the history of the world. They knew it instinctively. They were able to grasp what it all meant, not only for the present but for the future of the world. They saw what German militarism meant with clear vision and entered the war with an unselfish motive. I rejoice that we have with us such a country as the United States, such statesmen as President Wilson. They are as far removed from pinning their faith in unmeaning formulae as from the idea of putting one nation under the domination of another. They cherish the same great ideals as we, which are our very own."

Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to the memory of the late Joseph H. Choate of New York who, he said, was "taken away at a moment when a new and happy spirit brooded over our common destinies."

In the audience were Ambassador Page, the Japanese, Italian, and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Rumanian and Serbian Ministers, the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War; Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade; Baron Rhondda, Food Controller, and members of the Balfour mission. Attached to the official program was a printed slip saying: "Should the proceedings be interrupted by the approach of hostile aircraft, whereof ample notice will be given, it is suggested that the guests adjourn to the crypt beneath the Guildhall."

BARS 'BIRTH CONTROL' FILM.

Court Also Rules Against "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court expressed its disapproval of birth control films yesterday by reversing the order of Justice Bijur restraining License Commissioner Bell from interfering with the photo drama "Birth Control," picturing incidents in the crusade of Mrs. Margaret Sanger and affirming the ruling of Justice Greenbaum denying an injunction for a similar play, "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle." The court says:

"It is not the judgment and discretion of those who are interested in exploiting a film commercially, as is plaintiff, or of citizens generally, or even the courts, but that of the Commissioner only, that is called into action. The Commissioner contends that the film would have a tendency to arouse class hatred, as it tends to show that the rich have small families and favor the poor having large families."

Appeal for a Widow.

Broken in health, a widow has asked the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for help. She has seven young children to support and the minimum amount necessary to provide for this large family is $14.50 a week. The youngest child is but two years of age and the eldest boy will not be of legal working age for another five months. In order to help this mother the Bureau wishes to allow her $10 a week, and for this purpose a fund of $200 is needed for the balance of the year.

Gifts toward this amount may be mailed to the Bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 6325T."

Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

Horlick's

The Original

Malted Milk

Upbuilds and sustains the body
No Cooking or Milk required
Used for ⅓ of a Century

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

STREET PERILS INCREASE.

Teamsters Reject Proposal That Trucking Be Done Before 8 A. M.

The number of accidents occurring in the streets show a decided increase, according to a report made public yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods, who supplemented the report with a request to merchants and business houses that they carry on their transfer of cases and goods between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M., when pedestrian traffic is lightest. Boss truckmen yesterday objected to the proposal, and M. J. Cashel, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said his organization was unalterably opposed to working in such hours.

The report disclosed that the greatest number of accidents happen between noon and 8 o'clock at night, the statistics indicating that sixty-three per cent. take place during that period, with only twenty-four per cent. happening within the safety hours recommended by Commissioner Woods. During the last six months 12,284 persons figured in street accidents as against 10,593 for the same period last year. In the last month there have been 565 more accidents than in June, 1916; automobile accidents jumped from 650 to 1,037 and motocycle mishaps registered 60, as against 40 for June last year.

The only decrease was in horse-drawn traffic, which was tabulated as of June, 1916, 230; this year, 194, and in the number of persons who were injured when alighting from surface cars, this month's figures showing a decrease of three. The Health Department's campaign against unmuzzled dogs was indicated as successful, there having been but one person bitten during June this year, as against ten in the same month in 1916.

BRYCE URGES CO-OPERATION

Writes to W. H. Taft on After-War Peace Plans.

The League to Enforce Peace announced last night that William H. Taft has received a letter from Viscount James Bryce of England urging co-operation by the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is President, and the League of Nations, the British organization headed by Mr. Bryce.

"I feel, with you," writes Mr. Bryce, "that this awful struggle will have failed in its object if some effective plan is not framed for preventing the recurrence of like calamities. And this view seems to be gaining ground."

In a letter received yesterday at the national headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace Mr. Taft says:

"I expect to spend the entire month of August speaking in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana. I hope I can do some good in explaining to a good many people how we got into this war, why we are in it, its vital importance both to us and to the world, and the opportunity it will afford for an international arrangement after the war of the general character of our League to Enforce Peace which shall make peace permanent."

ROOSEVELT REFORMS A BOAT

Teaches Oyster Bay Ferryman How to Run on Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was held up for one hour last Sunday in Greenwich by the ferry to Oyster Bay. As a result the schedule of the new ferry across Long Island Sound has been changed in order that the steamer Oyster Bay may be always on time in the future.

The Colonel, Mrs. Roosevelt and a friend arrived at the Greenwich landing ten minutes before the 4 o'clock boat was due to leave. As it was 5 o'clock before the Oyster Bay finally pulled out, the Colonel sought out the manager to find out about the delay. It was explained that running the boat at top speed for twelve hours a day was a big strain on the fire and engine room crew.

"Then why don't you cut out a trip and give them a chance to get their breaths?" the Colonel asked.

"That's a good idea, and we'll do it," said the manager, and now the noon trip, which was the slackest of the day, has been omitted, with the result that the boat has since been running on time.

Thomas F. Keating.

Thomas F. Keating, President of the J. M. Mossman Company, and a pioneer hardware merchant, died yesterday at his home, 495 West End Avenue. Mr. Keating was born in Pittsburgh in 1845, and was for many years Treasurer and New York manager of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company. As a leader in the Ninth Assembly District, Mr. Keating was actively engaged in politics, and in 1895 was the anti-Tammany candidate for Register, but was defeated by William Sohmer.

Obituary Notes.

D. BRUCE SALLEY, 44 years old, formerly a member of the staff of The New York Herald, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 3,409 Broadway.

ADDISON C. WHITE, 69 years old, sportsman and formerly an expert rifle shot, died yesterday at Worcester, Mass., from blood-poisoning.

BERNARD HAGAN, a retired doorman of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and who had been many years a member of the Police Department, died yesterday at his home, 456 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. MAUD A. WEISS, who before her retirement five years ago was known on the stage as Maude Genovesa, died in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday after an operation. Mrs. Weiss was 41 years of age and was born in London, England. She had played with Wilson Barrett in "The Silver King" and with Edwin Booth in Shakespearian repertoire. She is survived by her husband, George J. Weiss, and a son.

ALANSON E. HALLECK of Smithtown, L. I., a retired blacksmith and wheelwright, died on Wednesday at his home in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Halleck had lived in Smithtown practically all his life.

JOHN KROMINGA, a retired meat dealer, for twenty-five years in business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 706 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

MILLARD F. CLARK, 61 years old, foreman for the International Cork Company, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 50 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

LORENZO MENDENHALL, an undertaker in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 933 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year.

The Rev. BARNABAS F. REEVE, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, died at his home in Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Reeve had been a member of the New York East Conference for fifty-one years, and all his ministry was spent in Brooklyn and on Long Island. He retired in 1892.

Mrs. CATHERINE J. AMEND, sister of the late Herman Ridder and widow of Supreme Court Justice Edward B. Amend, who died in 1914, died on Thursday at her home, 378 West End Avenue. Mrs. Amend was a prominent member of German societies, notably the Liederkranz and the Arion Ladies' Societies.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAIG, wife of James Craig, actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who is President of the Actuarial Society of America, died yesterday at Long Branch, N. J.

Mrs. ELNA WOOLEY, wife of John Wooley, a merchant, died yesterday at Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. VASHTI B. FOOTE, widow of Frederick W. Foote, who many years ago owned and edited the Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal, died yesterday at her home in Elizabeth, in her one-hundredth year.

HENRY MARTIN BRAINARD, of the publishing firm of Foster & Reynolds, who lived in South Orange, N. J., is dead at Battle Creek, Mich.

JAMES T. McDERMOTT of Brooklyn, an inspector for the Department of Health, died on Thursday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

GEORGE P. LORD, formerly a member of the Assembly and once a Republican leader in Central New York, died at his home at Dundee, on Thursday, in his eighty-sixth year.

Judge NICHOLAS CORNET of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a member of the Joint Land Commission of the Panama Canal Zone, died on Thursday in Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES BLAKE, head of the firm of James Blake & Co., furriers, at 1 West Third Street, died on Tuesday at his home in Brooklyn.

Miss IDA E. ENGLAND, daughter of Isaac W. England, for many years with The New York Sun, died suddenly at her home in Saddle River, N. J. Miss England was in her fifty-eighth year.

HENRY MARKUS, organizer of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, died on Thursday at his home, 29 East 97th St. He is survived by his wife and three children.

MORRIS NEWBURGER, father of Alfred H. Newburger, who is a member of the banking firm of Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, at 100 Broadway, died yesterday at Atlantic City in his eighty-third year. Mr. Newburger had been retired from business many years and made his home at 285 Central Park West.

MALONE AIDS FIGHT OF ANTI-DRAFT PRESS

Collector Advises Papers Barred from the Mails to Appeal to Wilson.

F. C. HOWE HELPS ALSO

Authority of a Postmaster to Decide on Suppression Is Questioned.

The voices of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and, by proxy, George Creel, the Government's unofficial censor, were added yesterday to a protest of Socialists, internationalists, pacifists, and others against the methods by which a dozen or more periodicals have been excluded recently from the United States mails. The occasion was a luncheon in Haan's Park Row Restaurant under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Union Against Militarism.

Various announcements were made of steps to be taken in behalf of the barred periodicals, and motions were passed contemplating action.

A motion was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to go to Washington to take the matter up with the Postmaster General and the President, and Amos Pinchot, who presided, invited every one present to become a member of the committee. He said the date of the committee's departure would depend upon the time when it could obtain audiences with the officials in Washington. Another motion was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Civil Liberties Committee in arranging a mass meeting of protest against the suppression of periodicals by the Post Office Department.

Dr. Howe said that the policy by which the Post Office Department had excluded some fifteen periodicals from the mails was not in harmony with the country's motives in the war, and Ann Herendeen, one of the editors of the issue of Four Lights, which was barred from the mails, said that the Woman's Peace Party, which publishes the magazine, had been in correspondence with Mr. Creel, who had said that he deplored the action of the Post Office Department. After the meeting Mrs. Margaret Lane, managing editor of the magazine, said that she had seen Mr. Creel in Washington and enlisted his support in attempting to persuade the Post Office Department to let Four Lights go through the mails. Mr. Creel had taken the matter up, she said, and had admitted later that he could do nothing.

Collector Malone was not scheduled to speak, but when called upon for a speech, said that he had come merely to see "what it was all about," and that he would not criticise a Government department. He condemned, however, a policy which permitted Postmasters to pass upon the merits of magazines submitted to the mails.

"I don't think there is a Postmaster in the country," said Mr. Malone, "competent to decide what magazine shall go through the mails, and I do not think that the suppression without sufficient reason of any periodical is a contribution to the country's welfare."

Mr. Malone advised those dissatisfied to meet and form their protest, and then to take it to the Postmaster General, and, if they did not obtain satisfaction, to the President himself. He predicted that such procedure would result in justice.

Max Eastman said that he had been surprised at "the imperial talent" shown by officials at Washington, and predicted that, as men had been put in jail for quoting the Declaration of Independence and the Bible, some one would be given a life sentence for quoting President Wilson in the wrong connection.

"You can't even collect your thoughts without being arrested for unlawful assemblage," he said.

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, said that on the east side the people were looking to citizens of Petrograd to form societies for the furtherance of freedom in America as persons in New York had organized for freedom in Russia before the revolution there.

Mr. Pinchot said that he had been informed that socialist papers printed in Russia had been kept out of this country by the authorities here.

Charles Erbin of The New York Call said that he had printed in his newspapers several of the articles for the publication of which other periodicals had been kept out of the mails, and he could not understand why he had not been suppressed. He announced that he would print this morning a cartoon ridiculing the Post Office Department.

Several of the speakers made it clear that they did not hold pacifist views and thought there ought to be some regulation of the mails, but they agreed that the present policy of the Post Office Department was wrong.

CREEL WILL NOT HELP.

Says He Found Four Lights Was Clearly Obnoxious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, denied tonight having been enlisted in the fight against the Post Office Department to prevent the suppression of treasonable publications.

"It is true that Mrs. Lane wrote me," said Mr. Creel, "asking my assistance in behalf of Four Lights, which is an outgrowth of The Survey. I did go to see Mr. Lamar, Attorney General for the Post Office Department, in regard to the publication, and found that it was clearly obnoxious to the espionage law. I am as firmly the friend of a free press as any man, and would fight for a free press. But publications which are trying to break down the Government are clearly treasonable, and I believe in enforcing the law against them. I replied to Mrs. Lane, saying I could not for one moment undertake to defend a publication that was violating the law, and that she must not expect to receive any help from me in contesting the action of the Post Office Department."

COURT CITES POSTMASTER.

The Masses Seeks to Enjoin Him from Barring the Paper.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, on the motion of Lawyer Gilbert E. Roe of 55 Liberty Street, yesterday granted an order directing Postmaster Thomas G. Patten to show cause before him on Monday at 2 o'clock why he should not be enjoined from barring from the mails the August issue of The Masses, a monthly magazine published by The Masses Publishing Company of 34 Union Square East.

The complaint states that on July 5 the company was by letter informed by Postmaster Patten that according to advice from the Solicitor of the Post Office Department the August issue of "The Masses is non-mailable under the act of June 15, 1917." The Masses Publishing Company, in the complaint, alleges it was not and never has been afforded an opportunity by Postmaster Patten or any other postal official in the matter of determining the magazine to be non-mailable.

Mrs. S. C. von Berlan Dead.

Delayed cable messages arriving simultaneously with letters announced to her relatives yesterday the death on April 26 of Mrs. Seward Coe von Berlan at Athens, Greece, where she had lived with members of her family for several years. Mrs. von Berlan was a prominent member of the American colony there and had nursed the wounded soldiers of the Balkan wars. She took an active part in the recent struggle for Greek independence.

Mrs. von Berlan was the daughter of the late Count Mathieu and Anna Vasa von Berlanbach Berlendis et Berlebourg, widow of Julius Seward Coe, kinsman of the late William H. Seward. She was the mother of Mrs. Lawrence Seward, Julius Seward Coe of Texas, Elizabeth Grace Seward Coe von Berlan, and Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough of the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Born.

MILLER.—July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Miller of 11 West 82d St., a son.

Married.

FULLER—HEWLETT.—At Lawrence, L. I., on Thursday, July 12, 1917, Anne Hewlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Monroe Hewlett of Brooklyn, to Richard Buckminster Fuller.

PHILBIN—WOODWARD.—On July 12, 1917, Harriet Mary Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward, to Ewing Reginald Philbin of New York.

Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catharine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Henry Ridder, 128 West 71st St., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BEAGLEY.—On Thursday, July 12, at Westbury, Long Island, Herbert William, infant son of Caroline and the late Herbert Beagley, aged three months.

COE VON BERLAN.—At Athens, Greece, (announcement delayed by blockade,) on April 26, 1917, Mary Anna, daughter of the late Count Mathieu and Anna Vasa (Szerdahely) von Berlanbach Berlendis et Berlebourg, widow of Julius Seward Coe of New York and Ohio, and mother of Mrs. Lawrence Seward, Julius Mathieu Seward Coe of Texas, Countess Vesprem von Szerdahely, Elizabeth Grace Seward Coe von Berlan, and Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York City. London, Calcutta, and Rome papers please copy.

CRAIG.—At Long Branch, Friday, July 13, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of James M. Craig, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 24 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, July 16, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CRANE.—July 13, Eleanor F., widow of William S. Crane. Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at Simsbury, Conn., Rev. George Louis Curtis, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral services and interment at Simsbury, Conn., Saturday, July 14, on the arrival of the train leaving Hartford at 2:10 P. M.

DAVIES.—Suddenly, July 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Maitland St. George, husband of Regina Schmitz, in his 41st year.

DENMARK.—On July 13, after a lingering illness, William Samuel, only son of the late Alexander and Eleanor Frances Denmark, in the 57th year of his age. Services at and funeral from Edward Cuddihy's Parlors, 348 East 55th St., Sunday, July 15, at 1:30 o'clock; thence to Greenwood for interment.

FIELD.—At her late residence, Upper Kings St., Port Chester, N. Y., Seventh month, 12th, 1917, Hanna B. Field, daughter of the late William C. and Mary B. Field. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on First day, Seventh month, 15th, at 3:15 P. M. Automobiles in waiting at White Plains on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

FINN.—Herman. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday, 3 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On July 13, John P. Flanagan, beloved husband of Annie Flanagan, (nee Egan,) native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 325 East 52d St., on Monday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

FOOTE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, July 13, 1917, Mrs. Vashti Butler Foote, widow of Frederick W. Foote, in her 100th year. Funeral from her residence, 433 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, Monday, July 16, at 8:30 P. M.

GAGIN.—John, 22 Convent Av., second husband of Margaret Gagin, died July 13, 1917. Funeral services Monday morning, July 16, 1917, at St. Joseph Church, 10 A. M.

GAVEY.—Alfred K. Gavey suddenly, at Grandview-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 11, 1917. Funeral private.

GROB.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Katherine E., beloved daughter of Ernst and the late Margaret Grob, in her 28th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 18 Commerce St., Sunday afternoon, July 15, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

HAGEMAN.—After a brief illness, on Friday, July 13, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rachel Swain, beloved wife of Rev. Andrew Hageman. Funeral services Monday, July 16, 2 P. M., at the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Hopkinson Av. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEATING.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, at his residence, 495 West End Av., Thomas F., beloved husband of Anna E. Keating, in his 73d year. Requiem mass will be celebrated at Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, on Monday, July 16, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

LANG.—Suddenly, on July 13, Margaret Anna, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of John Lang, Jr., and the late Barbara Boh Lang. Funeral from her late residence, 784 East 9th St., Flatbush, on Monday, July 16, thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment in Most Holy Trinity Cemetery.

MARKUS.—July 12, 1917, Henry Markus, organizer and first President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, husband of Marcella and father of Falcon, Jeanette and Harry A. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 West 97th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Members of Noah Lodge, Constellation Lodge, F. S. of I.; Washington Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai and B'rith, respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

MAYERS.—On July 12, 1917, Joseph H. Mayers, beloved husband of Bertha, father of Carrie, Rosa, and Frances Alexander. Funeral from late residence, 471 East 140th St., Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

MEYER.—At Whitehall, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, 1917, Oscar R. Meyer, beloved husband of Clementine Meyer, (nee Mayer.) Notice of funeral hereafter.

MIDDENDORF.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, William H. Middendorf, husband of Charlotte Hollings. Funeral services at his home, 517 2d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late Hugh Morris. Funeral from her late residence, 221 West 105th St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

NEWBURGER.—Morris, at Atlantic City, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral notice later.

PAPE.—On July 11, 1917, after a lingering illness, John H. Pape. Funeral from his late residence, 21 East 108th St., on Saturday, July 14, 1917, at 2 P. M.

RAPPAPORT.—July 13, 508 East 140th St., corner of Brook Av., Naftalie Rappaport, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning, July 15, 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. Interment at Union Field Cemetery.

REILEY.—At Lake George, N. Y., on July 11, 1917, Lester Edward Reiley, son of the late Robert T. Reiley and Catharine T. Conway, in the 35th year of his age. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, on 28th St., east of Lexington Av., on Saturday morning, July 14, 1917, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Charles C. Reiley. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROSENTHAL.—July 11, Sallie, beloved wife of Aaron Rosenthal and mother of David and Nance Levine. Funeral from her late residence, 1,871 7th Av., corner 114th, Sunday, July 15, at 10 A. M.

SCHLESINGER.—Louis Schlesinger, beloved husband of Ida Schlesinger and devoted father of Gisdia Macuse and Edwin J. Schlesinger, in his 65th year, on Saturday morning, at Sea Gate, L. I. Funeral private.

SEARLES.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., July 12, Lizzie, widow of James G. Searles. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Reynolds, 151 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, July 14, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SMIT.—Mollie, at her home, 96 West 163d St., New York City, on July 13, 1917, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Jacob M. Smit. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

SPINA.—On July 13, Carlo Spina. Funeral from his late residence, 326 East 123d St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Holy Rosary Church where a mass of requiem will be offered.

TUCKER.—Edward S., in the fifty-fourth year of his age, on Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at Danbury, Conn. Funeral services private.

WARKER.—On July 13, in New York City, Josephine, beloved wife of Edward H. Warker, in her 64th year. Interment Port Jervis, N. Y.

WATTERS.—Caroline A. of Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, sister of the Rev. Philip M. Watters, suddenly, Ocean Grove, July 12. Services Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, Saturday, July 14, 3 P. M.

WEISS.—Gustave A., husband of Edna Clark Weiss, on Friday, July 13. Funeral services from his late residence, 888 East 165th St., Borough of the Bronx, on Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M.

WOOLLEY.—On July 12, Elna, wife of John Woolley. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Saturday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private.

WUSTLICH.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 12, Minnie A., beloved wife of Charles A. Wustlich and mother of Mrs. Hazel Byard and Charles A., Jr. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. B. Tabler, Rosedale Av. and Saxon Wood Road, White Plains, Sunday afternoon, the 15th, at 3:30 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

BAUERSFELD.—Elizabeth, 161 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, July 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BERTELMANN.—John, 1,280 Webster Av., Bronx, July 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BROWN.—Lillian V., 563 West 191st St., July 11. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

Died.

CAHILL.—Patrick, 205 East 40th St., July 12. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CONNER.—Bridget A., July 11. Funeral 332 East 86th St., today, 1 P. M.

CUFF.—Annie, 1,473 3d Av., July 12.—Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DALY.—Mary, 305 West 117th St., July 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DALY.—Michael L., 258 West 115th St., July 12. Funeral July 16, 9:30 A. M.

DOLAN.—Edward A., 154 East 85th St., July 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GAFFNEY.—James A., 709 9th Av., July 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HURLEY.—Catherine, 1,267 Park Av., July 12. Funeral July 16, 10 A. M.

LARKINS.—James, 531 Cherry St., July 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEVINTON.—Sarah, 801 West End Av., July 11.

LYNCH.—Bridget, 362 St. Nicholas Av., July 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McKEON.—Mary, 15 Audubon Av., July 11. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Patrick, 225 East 76th St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McMANUS.—John, July 11, aged 36. Funeral 1,025 1st Av.

McMULLEN.—George, 320 East 33d St., July 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

QUILLAN.—Elizabeth, 323 East 83d St., July 12. Funeral today.

RICHMOND.—Joseph S., 309 West 139th St., July 12, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SIBBLER.—Christopher H., 526 9th Av., July 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

STANTON.—John, 2,439 8th Av., July 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TERENTJO.—Tino, 167 Chambers St., July 12, aged 48.

Brooklyn.

BRADY.—Agnes, 276 Driggs Av., July 11, aged 49. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CARRIER.—Enoch, 385 East 7th St., July 12. Funeral service today.

CLARK.—Millard F., 99 Sutton St., July 11, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COOKE.—Mary, 225 8th St., July 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—Julia, Norwegian Hospital, July 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAGAN.—Bernard, 456 5th St., July 12. Funeral July 16.

KROMMINGA.—John, 706 Lexington Av., July 12. Funeral private.

McCROSSEN.—Denis, 178 Schenectady Av., July 12, aged 57. Funeral July 16.

MURPHY.—Hannah, 74 Dikeman St., July 12, aged 49. Funeral July 16.

SCHOLL.—Andrew, 870 Woodward Av., July 11, aged 24.

SCHOPPE.—Anna M., 503 Greenwood Av., July 12, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STRANG.—Emma L., 414 Cumberland St., July 13. Funeral private.

TARSNEY.—Felix, 40 Newell St., July 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEISS.—Maud A., 146 Pierrepont St., July 11. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ARNOT.—Clephene, 248 Duncan Av., Jersey City, July 12. Funeral tomorrow.

BEST.—William, 519 Jackson Av., Jersey City, July 12, aged 65.

BRODERICK.—Jeannette, 182 Dwight St., Jersey City, July 12.

BURNS.—Thomas, 1,064 Garfield Av., Jersey City, July 13. Funeral notice later.

CELLONE.—Pasquale, 579 Central Av., Jersey City, July 12, aged 78.

EUSTICE.—Lillian, 241 Spring St., West Hoboken, July 10, aged 4.

FORD.—Mary, 85 Summer Av., Newark, July 12. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HOPKINS.—Margaret, 128 Madison St., Hoboken, July 11. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Michael, 19½ Fillmore St., Newark, July 13.

SPEARING.—James M., 110½ Erie St., Jersey City, July 11. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

THOMAS.—Carl, 406 Monroe St., Hoboken, July 11, aged 73.

VOLKHEIMER.—Leo, Newark, July 12. Funeral notice later.

WEIS.—Catherine, 168 North 12th St., Newark, July 12, aged 73. Funeral service today.

Long Island.

COLLANDER.—Maria, 36 Water St., Long Island City, July 12. Funeral today.

McKENNA.—James, 245 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City, July 11.

MEINERS.—Theresa, Freeport, July 12.

In Memoriam.

CLARK.—Nellie F., mass All Saints' Church, today, 8 A. M.

LEWIS.—Catherine J., in memory of; died July 14, 1916.

McKENNA.—John, in memory of; died July 14, 1916.

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MAT. TODAY, All Seats 50c to $2
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed.
THE SEASON'S SENSATION "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
200th TIME THIS WEEK
BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50.
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PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea. E. of B'way
13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
JUNE CAPRICE in "PATSY."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
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AL FIELDS & CO., JEANNE ARLYN & CO., WORTH WAYTEN FOUR and 6 other acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

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HERBERT BRENON'S
The Lone Wolf
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

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ST. NICHOLAS RINK. Weds. & Sundays, at 8:15 P. M.
Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloists, July 15th, Mabel GARRISON, Soprano; Max PILZER, Violinist.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
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Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

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HIGH CLASS MUSICAL COMEDY WHILE YOU DINE.—DANCING.

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An outside, sunny room with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city.
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Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Yield Easily to Fears of Drastic Price Regulation by the Government.

Wall Street came rather suddenly to a realization of the real meaning of the decision to let the Federal Trade Commission fix prices to be paid for steel only yesterday afternoon, if one were to judge by the behavior of the market. Weakness, which had developed in some of the industrials earlier in the session, became pronounced near the close, with steel shares leading in a sharp decline. The break was widened by heavy selling for a large professional operator who has recently gone over to the bear side.

The ease with which prices receded yesterday shows how far from settled are many important factors in the industrial situation. When the steel manufacturers went to Washington this week it was supposed that they would arrive at an understanding with the Administration which would call for much lower prices for steel products, but which would still leave room for substantial profits. With a return of the executives to New York yesterday came a report that they had been given no choice in the matter of supplying both Government and private needs at prices to be passed upon by the Federal Trade Commission. If the commission could carry the investigation process from top to bottom, readjusting the thousand and one items that enter, most of them indirectly, into the cost of finished steel, there would be more reason to hope for an equitable arrangement with the manufacturers. Since it is not possible for regulation to go that far, traders took a gloomy view of the prospect of steel, which is subject to rising cost from the ore and coal in the ground through to the delivery of the finished products on the cars, being priced so as to permit the continuation of profits now being realized.

The decline was not retarded any by an advance in call money to 5 per cent., most of the day's loans being made at that figure, nor by fresh rumors of peace overtures, expected to emanate from the disturbed situation in Germany. Yet the market would likely have considered these factors as of little importance had it not been laboring under the belief that Washington is trying to make an end of war prosperity. At the close United States Steel was off 3⅛; Gulf States, 4; Lackawanna, 1⅞; Republic, 1⅞; Superior, 2¼, Bethlehem B., 4½, and Crucible, 2½. The list was irregular, with Southern Railway preferred, United States Rubber, American Tobacco, and National Conduit and Cable showing substantial advances. Liberty bonds on the Stock Exchange broke to a new low record of 99.38 for the thousand-dollar denomination, though activity in the issue was not great enough to attach much importance to the price made. Signs of improvement in the bond market were seen in the quick re-sale yesterday of a substantial part of the New York City serials, and in the good demand for a small issue of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis consolidated 5s.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Steady Undertone Shown—Russian Securities Retain Strength.

LONDON, July 13.—Quietly easy conditions prevailed today in the money and discount markets.

The stock market displayed a steady undertone. Attention was transferred to Central American bonds, British rails, industrials, and breweries, all of which hardened under fair support. Russians maintained their strength. Gilt-edged securities were quietly firm.

American stocks, after adjustment to parity, were idle.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 55 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

LIBERTY BONDS DROP AGAIN.

Sales Small and Price Not Taken as Showing Real Market Value.

Liberty Loan bonds made a new low record yesterday on the Stock Exchange, sales of round amounts being made at 99 38.50, that is, $997.60 per $1,000, while one $100 bond sold as low as 99 30.50, or $99.60. The latter was the last sale of the day. The closing price for full lots was 99 40.50. One $50 bond changed hands at par. The total sales of Liberty Loan bonds amounted to $888,650, compared with $551,750 on Thursday, $369,000 on Wednesday, and $1,500,000 on Tuesday.

Liberty bonds have been selling below par since Wednesday on an exceedingly light volume of business. Bond houses reported that in large amounts the bonds were not available at prices below par, and pointed out that the quotations for small lots could not be regarded as indicating the "real market value."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....5 Last 5
Low ....3 Renewals 5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3¾@4	Sixty days	4¼@4½
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4⅝@5
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4⅝@5
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	4⅝@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..........3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..........3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days..........4½
4 to 6 months..........4¾@5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months..........5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.7560	$4.7560	—.0002¼
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	—.0006¼
Francs—				
Demand	5.75½	5.75½	5.75½	......
Cables	5.74¾	5.74¾	5.74¾	+ .00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	23.65	23.45	23.45	— .25
Cables	23.75	23.55	23.55	— .25

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7560	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.75½	5.74¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	68.25	68.35
	Peking	98.25	98.35
	Shanghai	92.875	93.00
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.28½	7.22½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.00	51.12½
	Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
56.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	23.45	23.55
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	29.00	29.15
	Stockholm	31.15	31.40
	Christiania	29.40	29.65
19.295	Spain	22.95	23.10
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.63	4.62

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $658,134,446; balance, $80,020,619; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,661,180; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,378,044.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6875@65 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41d, up ⅛d; in New York, 80⅝c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 63⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	886,689	641,898	679,468
Year to date	107,337,670	89,998,710	67,533,321

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13¾	15	200	Advance Rumely	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−2
5¼	5½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
29⅝	29¾	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	−1⅛
83½	84	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	..
90⅝	91	600	Am. Beet Sugar x d	91	91½	90⅝	90⅝	−¼
..	102	100	Am. Brake S. & F	101	101	101	101	+1
48½	49	3,300	Am. Can	50	50	48½	48½	−1½
105¾	106¼	100	Am. Can pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+½
75⅝	75¾	3,000	Am. Car & Fdry	77½	78⅛	75⅝	75⅝	−2⅛
114½	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	+½
37	38½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+¼
13	13¾	300	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
60	61	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61	61	61	61	..
57½	58	4,400	Am. International	56¼	58¾	56	57¼	+1¾
24½	24¾	3,400	Am. Linseed	25¼	25¾	24½	24½	−1
71	71¼	2,900	Am. Locomotive	73	73¼	70	70¼	−2¾
102	103½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+½
13½	14¼	2,300	Am. Malting	15	15¼	13¼	14¼	+½
68	68¾	1,600	Am. Malting 1st pf	69⅝	70⅝	68¼	68¼	−⅜
103¼	103¾	7,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105¼	106⅛	103⅛	103⅜	−2⅛
68⅝	69	2,700	Am. Steel F'dries	70⅜	70⅜	68⅛	68⅝	−1⅜
120½	120¾	6,400	Am. Sugar Ref	120½	122	119¼	120¾	+⅜
53½	53¾	12,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	52⅞	54½	52⅞	53¼	+⅜
120¼	120½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅞	121	120⅜	120⅜	−⅜
196	197½	400	Am. Tobacco	197½	197½	197½	197½	+2½
—100	101	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100½	100½	100½	100½	..
52¾	53½	700	Am. Woolen	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	−1¼
29¼	29⅝	1,200	Am. Zinc L. & S	30	30	29¼	29¼	−1⅛
61	62	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	62	62	62	62	−½
78⅜	79	11,800	Anaconda Copper	79¾	80¼	78⅜	78⅜	−1½
..	58¼	400	Associated Oil	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	−1¼
100¼	100½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	100½	100½	100¼	..
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
107½	108	6,800	At., Gulf & West I	108⅜	109¼	106¾	107¾	+⅞
61½	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+⅜
69	69½	8,500	Baldwin Loco	70⅜	71½	68⅝	69	−1⅜
71⅛	71¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	72¼	72¼	71⅜	71⅜	−⅞
69⅝	70½	12	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
1	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
130	135	200	Bethlehem Steel	133	133	130	130	−2¾
127	127½	74,500	Beth. S. class B t. cfs	131⅝	133	125	127¼	−4½
59½	60	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59½	59½	59½	59½	−⅞
10½	11¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
97½	98	400	Burns Brothers	100	100	98	98	−3
37⅞	38¼	2,200	Butte & Sup. x d	39¼	39¼	38	38	−⅜
12⅛	13	500	Butterick Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
19	20	100	California Petrol	20	20	20	20	..
50	51½	200	California Pet. pf	50⅜	50⅜	50	50⅛	−¼
160⅝	161	2,300	Canadian Pacific	159½	161½	159½	161	+1½
86⅝	87½	8,200	Central Leather Co	89⅝	90	86½	86⅝	−3
116	117	12	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117	117	117	117	..
88	90	3,400	Chandler Motor	90	90¼	87½	87½	−2¼
59½	59⅝	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60½	59⅝	59⅝	−½
12	16	50	Chicago & Alton	16	16	16	16	..
32½	33	200	Chi. Great West. pf	33	33	33	33	−¼
72	72½	5,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	73	74¼	71½	72	−⅝
109¼	110	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	−½
108½	109	300	Chi. & Northwest	109½	109½	109	109	..
36¼	36¾	1,100	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	36½	36¾	36¼	36½	+¼
77	77¾	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w. i	78	78	77¾	77¾	+¼
67¼	67⅝	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w. i	67⅝	67⅝	67½	67½	..
20⅝	21	300	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
53⅛	53¾	2,700	Chino Copper x d	53⅞	54	53⅛	53⅛	−⅜
50⅛	51	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	50½	50½	50	50⅛	−⅞
40	40½	500	Columbia Gas & El	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅛	−⅞
108⅜	110	100	Consolidated Gas	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	−¼
100½	101	3,125	Continental Can	101	102½	100½	101	+¼
34⅝	34⅞	21,100	Corn Products Ref	36	36⅛	34¼	34⅝	−1½
82⅝	83	41,900	Crucible Steel	85⅝	86	82	83	−2½
42⅛	42½	5,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43¼	42¼	42½	−⅞
112	114	400	Delaware & Hud	112⅛	112¼	112⅛	112¼	+⅛
12¼	12½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12	12	12	12	+½
22⅞	23	5,700	Distillers' Secur	21½	23¼	21½	22½	+⅞
11½	11¾	100	Dome Mines	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
44	45⅛	100	Elk Horn Coal pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−⅞
24⅝	24¾	2,400	Erie	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
45	46¼	400	Federal M. & S. pf	47	47½	46½	46½	+½
34⅜	36	1,300	Gaston, W. & W	36½	36⅞	36	36	−½
156	159	400	General Electric	159	159	158	158	−1⅛
117	117½	22,000	Gen. Mot. t. cfs. x d	117½	119½	116	117	−1½
88½	89	400	Gen. M. pf. t. cfs. x d	89½	89½	89	89	−1¼
48	51	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51	50	51	−⅛
82⅝	86	1,100	Granby Consol	83½	83½	83	83	..
104⅛	105	450	Great Northern pf	104⅛	104⅞	104½	104⅝	+½
32½	33	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	33½	33½	32	32½	−1⅛
41	41⅝	100	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	..
119	125	1,100	Gulf States Steel	123	124	120	120	−4
38⅛	39	400	Haskell & Barker	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	−¼
102	104	200	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	+½
57⅝	58	8,000	Inspiration Cop. x. d	59	59⅛	57½	57⅝	−1⅝
8⅞	9¼	600	Interboro Consol	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
55	56	100	Interboro Con. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	−⅛
55	55½	400	Int. Agricultural pf	56	56	55½	55½	−½
67½	76	100	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	..
30⅛	30⅜	24,400	Int. Mer. Marine	30¼	31⅛	29⅞	30½	+½
88⅜	88⅞	49,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89	89⅜	87½	88⅜	+⅛
39	39¼	3,300	Int. Nickel	39⅜	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	−⅛
35	36	100	Int. Paper	35	35	35	35	−1
73	73½	440	Int. Paper pf. sta	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	+¾
21⅝	23	600	Kansas City South	22½	22½	22	22	−½
48	49	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	49	49	49	49	−1
43¼	43½	3,100	Kennecott Cop. x d	44	44¼	43½	43⅝	−⅛
91	92	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	93⅛	93⅞	91	91⅝	−1⅞
21⅝	22	2,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	22⅞	23⅛	21¾	22⅛	−⅝
62	62½	700	Lehigh Valley	62⅝	62⅝	62	62	−½
1	3	100	Manhattan Beach	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
46	47	1,600	Maxwell Motors	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46½	−1⅛
64	66	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	66	66	65	65	−3
30	31	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	30	30	30	30	−1
96	96½	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	98	98	95½	96	−1½
40⅛	40⅝	2,800	Miami Copper	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	−⅞
59	59¼	12,100	Midvale Steel	60⅜	61	59	59	−1⅝
15½	16½	200	Minn. & St. L. new	16	16	16	16	−1
31½	31⅝	7,500	Mo. Pacific t. ctfs	31½	32⅜	31½	31½	−⅛
55	58⅛	100	Mo. Pacific pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+½
94	95	100	Montana Power	94	94	94	94	..
33⅜	35¼	200	National Acme	35⅜	35⅜	34½	34½	−1
114	118½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	..
38¾	38⅞	40,300	Nat. Conduit & C	36¼	38⅞	36¼	38⅜	+2½
40⅛	41	3,800	Nat. Enam. & St	41¼	41½	40	40½	−1⅛
55⅛	56	200	National Lead	55⅛	55½	55⅛	55½	−1½
5	7	500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+1
22⅛	22⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	−⅛
25	25¼	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−⅛
134	135	200	N. Y. Air Brake	135	135	135	135	..
89	89½	1,100	N. Y. Central	89⅞	89⅞	89	89	−2½
36⅛	37	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36⅛	−1
122	123	300	Norfolk & Western	122	122½	122	122	..
58⅛	64	100	North American	60	60	60	60	..
100	101	600	Northern Pacific	101¼	101½	101	101	..
118⅜	119¼	3,100	Ohio Cities Gas	120	120	118⅞	119¼	−1½
5¼	5⅜	500	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
27	27½	100	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅛
52⅛	52½	1,200	Penn. R. R	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	−⅛
76¾	77½	500	People's Gas, Chi	78	78	77½	77½	+½
20	21	500	Père Marquette	20¼	20¼	20	20	−⅛
37⅛	38¼	700	Philadelphia Co	38¼	38¼	37⅛	37½	−⅝
97	98	300	Pierce Arrow pf	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	−1⅝
54⅝	55	6,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	57	57¼	54½	54⅝	−1⅝
119	122	200	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	120½	120½	120½	120½	−1½
32¼	33	1,300	Pitts. & West Va	33⅜	33½	32⅝	32⅜	−1½
63	63¼	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63	63	63	63	−½
73	74	100	Pressed Steel Car	74⅝	74⅝	74	74	−1
100	103	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	102	102	102	102	−1⅛
52½	53¼	500	Railway Steel Sp	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	52¼	+½
27¾	28	1,400	Ray Con. Cop. x d	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	−1
95¼	95⅜	9,000	Reading	95⅝	96¼	95	95¼	−⅝
89½	89¾	12,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅝	91⅝	89	89⅝	−1⅞
65⅛	65¾	300	Royal Dutch t r	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	..
86	90	600	Savage Arms	92	92	86	86	−6
18	18¼	700	Saxon Motor	18	18½	17⅞	18¼	+⅛
42⅛	42½	1,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	43	43	42½	42½	−½
55	57	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	58	58	58	58	+1⅛
93	93½	2,200	Southern Pacific	93⅝	93⅞	93	93⅜	..
26⅞	27	3,500	Southern Railway	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅛	−⅛
56	57	200	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	57	57	..
57¼	57⅝	24,400	Studebaker Co	57	57⅝	55½	57	+2
45½	46½	500	Superior Steel	47	47	45½	45½	−½
102	102½	300	Sup. Steel 1st pf	102	102¼	102	102¼	−2¼
17	17½	1,100	Tenn. C. & C	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	+¼
191½	192½	1,400	Texas Co	193	194	191½	191⅝	−2⅝
..	..	300	Texas Co. rights	22½	22½	21⅝	22	−½
16	17	500	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	−½
61¼	61½	7,000	Tobacco Products	62¼	62¼	61⅛	61¼	−1½
100½	102½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	−1
43	44	100	Transue & Wms	44	44	44	44	−1
134⅞	135⅛	2,200	Union Pacific	134⅝	135⅜	134⅝	135⅛	+¼
43½	44	400	United Alloy Steel	44⅛	44	44	44	−⅛
111⅞	112	11,900	United Cigar Stores	113	113⅝	110⅝	112	+½
51	53	200	United Drug 1st pf	52	52½	52	52½	+½
135	136	400	United Fruit	136⅛	136⅛	135	135	−1⅛
28	30	300	United Paper Board	29	29½	29	29	−½
9⅛	9⅝	1,000	United Rys. Invest	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	..
21	22	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	20⅞	22	20⅞	21	−½
160⅝	160⅞	16,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	164⅛	165	160½	160⅝	+¾
62⅝	63	8,300	U. S. Rubber	61	63⅝	60⅝	63	−1⅛
107	108½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	+2
59	59½	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61	61	59½	59½	..
122⅝	122¾	257,100	U. S. Steel	125⅝	126⅝	122⅝	122⅝	−3⅛
117⅞	118	700	U. S. Steel pf	118⅛	118⅛	117⅞	118	−¼
106⅜	107	3,000	Utah Copper x d	107⅜	107⅜	106⅛	106¼	−1⅛
11¾	12⅛	400	Wabash	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
49½	49⅝	1,900	Wabash pf. A	50	50	49	49½	−½
26½	27	800	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26⅜	26⅞	−⅜
16⅞	17	100	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	−⅛
93	94⅛	100	Western Union Tel	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+⅛
49⅛	49⅝	3,300	Westingh. E. & M	50⅝	50⅝	49⅛	49⅝	−⅞
16	16⅞	900	Wheeling & L. E	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	−⅝
33¼	34	800	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	−⅝
46¼	47	200	White Motors	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	−¼
69	71	2,100	Wilson & Co	70⅞	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝	−¾
31⅝	31⅝	3,900	Willys-Overland	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	−⅜
95	96	200	Willys-Overland pf	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	−⅛
47⅝	48	700	Wisconsin Central	48⅛	48	48	48	−¼
125	130	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	125	125	125	125	+¾
35⅛	36	300	Worthington Pump	36½	36½	35⅛	35⅛	−1⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.10	70.66	70.75	— .06
25 industrials	92.57	90.19	90.70	—1.47
50 stocks	81.83	80.42	80.72	— .77

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 13	81.83	80.42	80.72	— .77
July 12	82.13	81.06	81.49	— .19
July 11	81.98	81.15	81.68	+ .70
July 10	81.18	80.25	80.98	+ .68
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60
July 7	81.10	80.56	80.90	+ .41
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	80.05	July 6	80.72
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 20	68.96	July 10	73.53
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.72
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	83.72
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.30
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	79.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 13	82.64	—.07	July 6	82.65	—.14
July 12	82.71	+.02	July 5	82.79	—.07
July 11	82.69	+.07	July 4	Holiday.	
July 10	82.62	+.01	July 3	82.86	—.25
July 9	82.61	—.08	July 2	83.11	—.08
July 7	82.69	+.04	June 30	83.19	+.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.64
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.00
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bonds at a Bargain.

No security issue ever put out in this country concerned so many investors as the new Liberty Loan. For that reason fluctuations of even very slight dimensions attract unusual attention. To subscribers who made their initial investment in the new Government 3½s the break in quotations for the issue yesterday proved a little disturbing until they reduced the figure to dollars and cents to see how much their own securities were depreciated. The lowest price touched for a full lot for the bonds was 99.38. That means $997.60 for a thousand-dollar bond, or $2.40 under the subscription price. It would not be strange if quotations were to go lower than that during the readjustment period. A considerable number of the new bonds were taken by investors who for one reason or another wish to get out of them immediately and the margin of less is too small to prevent them from carrying out their desires in this regard. For an issue of such size the market in Liberty bonds has not yet become broad enough to be called representative. When transactions run to five or ten times the total reported yesterday it will be time enough to judge the underlying strength of the issue.

A Squeamish Market.

Although there was a fair increase in activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday the market continues so largely professional as to make its movements reflective almost entirely of the hopes and fears of a comparatively small number of large operators. When several of these change their position prices give way very easily. It was reported yesterday that a young speculator who made a good-sized fortune in the December break had become a seller of Steel in large blocks. He reasoned that the settlement exacted by the authorities at Washington with the steel Presidents could not be considered beneficial and promptly turned bearish. Underlying factors are subject to such sudden changes in these days that the stock market is no place for an amateur speculator to practice. A trader must be light on his feet to change his position as often as conditions under which securities prices are based change.

Timely Gushers.

In the old days on the Curb mining stocks used to live from day to day on the reports from engineers who telegraphed to the brokers the discovery of a new vein of silver or copper ore at a new level. Nowadays prices in the oil stocks are subject largely to reports from the fields where drilling operations are being carried on. Merritt Oil rose yesterday at one time to 4 points above its final price on Thursday, following receipt of news that a gusher had been brought in at a depth of 3,150 feet in the Big Muddy Field. The new well lies five miles west of the last well which the company brought in.

Call Money, 5 Per Cent.

Call loans on the Stock Exchange were made yesterday at 5 per cent., which was also the renewal rate. This compared with 2½ per cent. on Thursday. The closing quotation was 3 per cent., the low rate for the day. Time money was also somewhat firmer. The hardening of rates is ascribed to the heavy withdrawal of Government funds from the local banks. Yesterday the Federal Reserve Bank had a credit balance of more than $36,000,000 at the Clearing House, making the total credit for the week $245,838,000. It is understood that the bulk of the money withdrawn by the Treasury in the last few days has been turned over to the foreign Governments.

Liberty and City Bonds Compared.

It was announced yesterday that the new issue of New York City 4¼ per cent. fifty-year bonds would be offered to the public at 101¾, at which price they will yield approximately 4.42 per cent. Bond dealers, in comparing the new issues to the 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds, pointed out that the difference in yield between the two securities was only .92 per cent., and expressed the opinion that after the new municipals were distributed they would probably be sold at a higher premium, in which case the yield would be brought down to a level closer to the Liberty bonds. Attention was also directed to the fact that United States Government bonds are exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxation throughout the country, while the New York City bonds are exempt from the Federal income tax in all States and from local taxation in New York State only. At practically all times the yield on United States Government bonds, which are, after all, the premier security of the world, has been slightly lower than the yield on the next best bond. It was the general opinion of bankers that the results of the New York City bond offering did not furnish a convincing argument for having Congress raise the rate on the new issue of Liberty Loan bonds.

New Clearing House Statement.

The weekly bank statement, issued by the Clearing House, will hereafter be compiled in a slightly modified form. In computing "excess reserves," only the reserves held with the Federal Reserve Bank will be taken into account in the case of the thirty-one institutions which are members of the Federal Reserve system. Under the amendments to the Reserve act, recently passed, the entire 13 per cent. of legal reserves against demand deposits and 3 per cent. against time deposits must be kept with the Federal Bank, it being optional with the banks to keep as little or as much cash reserve in their own vaults. Last Saturday, for the first time, the Clearing House calculated reserves on the 13 per cent. basis, instead of 18 per cent., the former legal requirement for Federal Reserve Bank members, but in figuring "excess reserves," the statement took into account the cash in the vaults of the respective banks. Inasmuch as such cash no longer forms part of "legal" reserves, the Clearing House has decided to omit the item. While last week's report showed an unusually large increase in "excess reserves," it is expected that today's figures will indicate a considerable decline, owing to this change.

Heavy Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States again reached a record point for the period, the total, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $5,329,985,706, an increase of 19¼ per cent., compared with the same week last year, and of 82¼ per cent., compared with the corresponding period in 1915. In New York City, the gain was more than 18 per cent., compared with 1916, and 85.7 per cent., as contrasted with figures for the same week in 1915.

Improvement in Investment Market.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have bought and resold privately $2,000,000 of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1928. This is one of the few new railroad security issues that have been disposed of since the flotation of the Liberty Loan, and bankers commented upon the fact that it was indicative of an improvement in the investment market.

Reserve Bank Branch at Spokane.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Arrangements have been completed for the organization of a branch of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank at Spokane. The branch will be controlled by five Directors, three designated by the Reserve Bank of San Francisco and two by the Federal Reserve Board.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$3,415,650	$3,057,000	$2,268,500
Year to date	536,041,500	573,342,950	423,814,700

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$15000 99 48-50; 15000 99 47-50; 500 99 48-50; 41000 99 48-50; 1000 99 49-50; 3000 99 48-50; 23000 99 47-50; 100 99 46-50; 500 99 45-50; 8000 99 48-50; 100 99 45-50; 50 100; 31000 99 47-50; 2000 99 46-50; 300 99 44-50; 19000 99 47-50; 200 99 41-50; 70000 99 46-50; 10000 99 45-50; 1000 99 44-50; 6000 99 43-50; 5000 99 42-50; 5000 99 41-50; 3000 99 40-50; 5000 99 42-50; 8000 99 40-50; 25500 99 40-50; 50000 99 40-50; 1000 99 42-50; 1000 99 41-50; 11000 99 44-50; 500 99 44-50; 10000 99 41-50; 152000 99 40-50; 100 99 38-50; 3000 99 40-50; 4000 99 38-50; 1000 99 40-50; 20000 99 42-50; 5000 99 43-50; 1500 99 40-50; 10000 99 42-50; 25000 99 40-50; 17000 99 38-50; 25000 99 40-50; 39000 99 44-50; 45000 99 45-50; 500 99 40-50; 500 99 40-50; 1000 99 44-50; 5000 99 43-50; 5000 99 46-50; 35000 99 45-50; 500 99 43-50; 8000 99 40-50; 500 99 38-50; 25000 99 41-50; 50000 99 40-50; 500 99 38-50; 200 99 36-50; 500 99 38-50; 500 99 38-50; 20000 99 40-50; 4000 99 41-50; 100 99 30-50; 2000 99 42-50; 11000 99 40-50

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s 1 96⅜; 203 96⅜; 2 96⅜; 1 96⅜
Anglo-Fr 5s 20 93⅜; ¼ 93⅜; 110 93⅜; 1 93⅜; 5 93⅜; 2 93⅜; 5 93⅜; 126 93⅞; 8 93⅝; 9 93⅝; 4 94; ½ 94; 6 93⅞; ½ 94; 9 93⅞; 8 93⅜; 16 94; 1 93⅞; 50 94; 5 93⅞; 14 94
City of Bord temp 6s 5 94⅞; 3 95⅛; 1 95⅛
City of Lyons temp 6s 3 95⅛
City of Marseil temp 6s 2 94⅞; 1 95⅛; 1 95⅛
City of Paris 6s 12 94⅝; 1 95
City of Tokio 5s 2 80½
Dom of Can 5s, 1921 5 99
1926 1 95⅞
1931 13 96⅛
French Govt temp 5½s 1 99⅛; 10 99⅛; 6 99⅛
Un King of Gt Br & Ire 5s 22 98; 5 98⅛; 5 98⅛
5½s, 1918 26 99⅜; 26 99⅜; 12 99⅜; 1 99¼
5½s, 1919 5 97; 4 97⅛
new 20 99⅞; 37 99¼; 1 100; 9 99¼; 31 100
5½s, 1921 9 96¼; 14 96; 9 96¼
US Mexico 5s 1 49½
NY State 4½s 2 109¾
NY City 4s, 1957 1 94½
4½s, Nov. 1957 1 102⅝
1965 12 102½
AmAgChcv5s 5 101
AmHide&L6s 3 101⅝
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s 15 92⅝; 3 92⅛; 29 92⅝
AmT&Tcoltr5s 26 99; 19 98⅞; 27 99
Am Thread 4s 5 98¼
AnnArb1st4s 1 61½; 2 62
Arm'r&Co4½s 2 90¼; 3 90⅛; 1 90¼; 2 91¼
A,T&SFgen4s 1 88⅜; 1 88¼; 7 88⅜; 5 88⅛
adjust 4s 2 80½
stamped 1 82¼
Trans S L 4s 1 84½
Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B 3 97⅞
B&Oprin3½s 2 91
gold 4s 1 85⅛
conv 4½s 2 88⅞; 6 88⅜; 30 88⅞
ref 5s 12 97; 6 97¼
PLE&WV4s 6 80
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s 1 98⅜; 5 99
BRT5s,1918 12 98⅞; 10 98⅝; 1 98⅞
Cent Leath 5s 6 99½
CentPacgtd4s 1 83¼
C & O con 5s 1 100⅜
conv 5s 2 88⅜; 1 88¼
conv 4½s 10 78⅝; 11 78½
C,B&Qgen4s 1 90
joint 4s 11 96⅛; 2 96¼; 2 96⅛; 4 96⅛; 15 96⅛; 5 96; 146 96¼; 1 96
registered 5 95⅞
ChiGtWest4s 1 60
Chi,Mil&StP 4s, 1934 1 84⅜
conv 4½s 14 89; 10 89¼
cv 5s, Ser B 9 98
ref 4½s 1 85⅜; 9 85⅝; 25 85⅝; 1 85⅝; 10 85⅛
C&NWgen4s 1 86
deb 5s, 1921 1 100⅛
Chi Rys 5s 1 92½
Chi,RI&Pac Ry ref 4s 3 71½; 7 71⅝; 11 71¼; 4 71⅛
C&WIcon4s 1 72
Col&So1st4s 3 88
ConGascv5s 2 108¼; 4 108⅞; 5 109
Den&RioGr 1st & ref 5s 2 52½; 2 52⅞; 3 53; 3 52; 2s30f. 52
DetEdiscoltr5s 2 102
ref 5s 1 95
Erie1stgen4s 1 61½; 2 61⅝; 1 61¼; 3 61½
Pacoltr4s 2 88⅛
cv4s,SerA 1 52¼
tempcv4s,D 1 66¼
IndianaSteel5s 1 102⅜
Int-Met 4½s 1 62½
IRT1st&ref5s 4 93¼; 20 93⅛
IntMerMarsf6s 5 93; 10 92½; 6 92; 21 93; 13 93⅜; 10 93; 7 93⅞; 2 94; 3 93⅜
KanCityTer4s 5 83
LackS5s,1923 1 98⅛
LaclGasLof StL1st5s 2 100¼
LS&MSo3½s 3 80
Ligg & M 5s 2 99½; 1 100
LorillardCo5s 1 99; 3 99¼
LorillardCo7s 3 118
MichCentdeb4s 1 83¼
Midvale Steel col tr 5s 5 93¼; 7 93⅞
Mo,K&Text5s 10 26⅞
2d 4s 10 89¼
MoPgen4s,wi 20 60⅝; 10 61; 10 60⅞; 3 61; 5 60⅝; 10 61; 4 60⅞; 1 60⅝; 1 60⅝; 26 60⅝; 21 60⅝; 17 60½; 5 60⅝; 5 60⅝; 3 60⅝; 18 60⅛; 8 60⅝
MontP5s,A 9 96; 4 96¼
MontrealTram 1st ref 5s 1 97¼
NYCentdeb6s 4 104⅜; 10 105
con4s,SerA 3 76¼; 16 76⅛
deb4s,1934 1 86
NYRysref4s 14 58⅛
adj 5s 1 22½
N & W con 4s 1 88
Nor Pac 4s 1 87⅝; 1 87½; ½ 87⅝; 2 87⅝
Nor Pac 3s ⅛ 63; ½ 63; ½ 63; 11 62⅝
Nor States P 1st & ref 5s 1 93⅝
OntarioPowCo 1st s f 5s
PacGas&E5s 1 87⅝
P R R con 4½s 1 101⅞
gen 4½s 2 95½
temp 4½s 10 94⅝; 2 94⅞; 2 95; 1 94⅜; 12 94⅝
Penn Co gtd gold 4s 3 90
PereMarl5s 1 88⅛; 1 89; 4 89⅛
PubServCorp sink fund 5s 1 87
Rdg gen 4s 2 91
RioGdeWcol tr 4s 1 59½
RI,Ark&L4½s 2 65⅞
StL&SFprin 4s, Ser A 35 62¼; 72 62⅜; 5 62½; 2 62½
prin5s,SerB 19 79¼; 12 79; 1 79¼
adjust 6s 3 65½
income 6s 1 48½
StL,IrMt&So gen 5s 2 99
StLSW1st4s 1 70
Sav,Fla&W 1st 6s 1 115¼
SeabALadj5s 1 60
So Pac cv 4s 31 81½; 5 82
conv 5s 10 99; 5 99⅛; 19 99⅛; 5 99
SanFrTer4s 2 81¼
So Ry 1st 5s 1 97⅞; 1 98
gen 4s 8 65⅜; 6 65⅜
Tex Co deb 6s 2 103⅛; 5 103
Un Pac 1st 4s 10 91⅛; 2 91⅛; 2 91⅛; 7 91; 30 91⅛; 1 91
1st & ref 4s 1 85
UnRRsofSF4s 4 84⅛
UnTrcfsofdep 1 34
USRubber6s 12 101½
Tr Co ctfs 28 86⅝; ¼ 87; 28 86⅝; ½ 87; 2 86⅝; 6 86⅝; 4 86½; 11 86⅝; 1 87; 4 86⅝; 17 86⅝
USSm,Ref&M conv6%notes 1 103½
USSteelCorp sink fund 5s 2 104⅛; 3 104⅛; 3 104⅛; 25 104; 7 104⅛; 1 104
UtahPr&Lt5s 3 89⅞; 1 90
VirgnRy1st5s 5 94⅛
Wabash 1st 5s 3 100⅛
West Elec 5s 2 100⅛
West Pac 5s 1 87¼; 2 87⅛
WUTcoltr5s 1 97
Wilson & Co 1st 6s 8 101¼; 6 101⅛; 1 101⅛

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r 1930	96½	..
2s, c 1930	96½	..
3s, r 1918	99	..
3s, c 1918	99	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r 1925	104½	..
4s, c 1925	104½	..
Pan 2s, r 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	..	92
Adams Ex	100	115
Ad Rumely pf	26	30
Ajax Rub	68	71
Alaska J	4	4½
Am Ag Ch	92½	98
Do pf	100	103
Am B N	38	42
Do pf	47	49½
Am B Sug pf	93	97
Am B S & Fdy pf	180	195
Am Coal	42	..
Am Cot O pf	90	95
Am Exp	92	100
Am Ice	10½	11
Do pf	54½	55
Am Lin pf	60½	62
Am Sm pf. A	99	100
Do. B	90	93
Am S & R pf	112⅝	114
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf	99	103
Am S T pf	90	95
Am Sug R pf	118	120
Am T & C	59	62
Am T & T 2d paid	65	70½
Am W pf	98	98½
Am Wr Pa pf	39¼	41
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	51	59
Do 2d pf	35	39
Assets R	2	3
Atl C L	108	112
A, B & A	14¼	15¼
Bald L pf	99	101
Barrett Co	108	118
Do pf	108	109
B Un G	100	115
Brown Sh	..	71
Do pf	95	99
B, R & P	80	85
Do pf	110¼	115
Burns Bros pf	110	..
Bush Ter	..	100
Cal & Ar	77½	78
Cal Pkg	38	38¼
Can So	..	54
Case (J I) pf	80	84
C, C & O	22½	26
Do pf	50	..
Cent L pf	110	112½
C R R of N J	235	325
Cerro de P	34¼	35½
C & A pf	21	26¾
Chi Gt W	11	11½
C, R I & P 2d pd	44	..
Do, f paid	66	67½
C & N W pf	140	150
Chi, St P, M & Om	90	110
Do pf	110	130
C, C, C & St L	38	40⅛
Do pf	65	76
Cleve & P	..	83½
Do spec	..	49½
Clu-Peab	60	67
Do pf	103½	116
Col & So	25½	27
Do 1st pf	53	56
Do 2d pf	40	47
Comp T R	38	40
C G E L & P B	105	115
C I C M	17	18⅛
Cont C pf	108	111
Cont Ins	51	54
Corn P R pf	97⅜	98¼
Crex Carp	30	45
Cruc S pf	102	103
Cuba C Sug pf	90¼	90⅝
C-Am Sug	185	193
Do pf	100	105
D & Co pf	99½	100
D, L & W	200	210
D & R G	6	8
Det Ed	122	123½
Det U Ry	105	112
Dia Match	117	122
D, S S & A	3⅞	5½
Do pf	6¼	9¼
Elk Coal	35	36
Elec S B	58¼	62
Erie 1st pf	37	38
Do 2d pf	28¼	29¼
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy	36¼	37
Do pf	85	90
F M & S	18	19
Gen Chem	221	240
Do pf	111	115
Gen Cigar	35¼	40
Do pf	95	100
G'drich pf	104¼	106¼
Gulf S S 1st pf	110	114
Do 2d pf	112	160
Hartman	55¼	64½
Helme (G W) Co	..	200
Do pf	100	120
Homestake	100	..
Int Agric	17	19½
I H N J	112	114
Do pf	116	117
Int H Cor pf	103	..
Int N pf	104	..
Int Pa pf	..	105
Iowa Cent	3	5½
Jewel Tea	46	50
Do pf	100	105
K C Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So pf	51¼	56
Kelsey Wh	30	38
Do 1st pf	82	88
Kelly S T pf	88	95
K & D M	2½	6
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	109	110
Kress (S H) Co	55	65
Do pf	103	105⅝
Lacl Gas	96	98
L E & W	16	19
Do pf	26	30
Ligg & M	235	240
Do pf	115	120
Long Isl'd	39	43
Do ctfs	39	42
L-W Bisc	15	20
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf	51	64
Lorill'd Co	200	240
Do pf	115	116¼
Louis & N	125⅞	128¼
M'kay Cos	80¼	81½
Do pf	64	64½
Mah C R	850	..
Man Elev	114	117
Man Elec S 1st pf	..	95½
Math Alk	52	53
M Dep Sts	53¼	56
Do pf	103	108
Mex P pf	91	95
Mich Cent	104	120
M, St P & S S M	102	104
Do pf	117	118
Do l l	65	80
M, K & T	6½	7
Do pf	11	15
Mon P pf	111	112½
Mor & Es	77⅛	85
N, C & St L	127	136
Nat Bisc	108¼	112
N C & S	72½	79
Do pf	108	108¼
Nat En pf	98	100
Nat L pf	109	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
N Y, C & St L	22	26
Do 1st pf	65	80
Do 2d pf	44	50
N Y Dock	15	18
Do pf	40	45
N Y, L & West	..	115¼
N Y, O & West	23	23½
Norf South	24	26
N & W pf	82½	85
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	95	97¼
Ohio F S	44⅛	49
Owens B M	91	92
Do pf	110	120
Pac Coast	40	60
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	64	80
Pac M pf	101	120
P T & Tel	25½	28
Do pf	92	98½
Pan-Am P & T pf	90	91
Peo & E	7½	10
Pere M P pf	63	64½
Do pf	..	45
Pett-Mull	21	55
Do 1st pf	90	94
Pierce-A ex div	38⅛	40⅝
P, C, C & St L	72	74
Pitts Coal	55	65
Do pf	119	142
P, Ft W & C	146½	154
Pitts S pf	100¼	102
P S, N J	117	118
P'man Co	141	142
Quicksilver	1¼	1½
Do pf	1⅞	2⅝
Ry Stl Spr pf	98	99
Rdg 1st pf	40½	42
Do 2d pf	41	42¼
Rep I & S pf	102½	103
St L S F	17⅝	18⅛
Do pf	26	30
St L S W	31	32½
Do pf	47	50
Seab A L	12½	13½
Do pf	28	30
Sears-Roeb	167	168½
Do pf	124	126½
Shat Ariz	25¼	25½
S-S S & I pf	93	95
So P R S	165	180
St'd Mill	86	90
Do pf	84	90
Studeb Co pf	93	98
Stutz Mtr	39¼	45
T P L Tr	135	..
Third Av	19½	20¼
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	4	7
Do pf	6	16
Do pf c	6	12
Tidew O	195	210
T C R T	84	85½
Und Type	98	100
Do pf	114	..
U B & P	11	12¾
Do, new	83	85
Un Pac pf	79½	80
Un Dyew'd	68	69
Do pf	94	97
Un Drug	72	75
Do 2d pf	85¼	88⅝
Un Cig Sts pf	115	118
U S C I P	21¼	23
Do pf	57½	58¼
U S Exp	19	22
U S Ind A pf	98	106
U S R & I	13	15
U S Sm pf	50	50½
Utah Sec	19	20
Va-Car Ch ex div	41	43
Do pf	107	112
Va I C & Coke	65	68
Va R & P	..	48
W F Exp	90	94
West Md	20	21¼
Do 2d	35	39
W Pac pf	43	47
West A Br	116	122
W E & M 1st pf	65	70
Weym-Bru	..	270
Do pf	100	115
Wilson pf	102	105
W'w'th (F W) pf	121	123
Wor Pump pf. A	90	97½
Do pf. B	59	61⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅝	97	6.75
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	93⅝	94¼	7.10
Argen. Govt.		May 15,'20	98¾	99	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	99¼	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99¾	100⅛	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94⅝	95¼	5.50
French Gov. Con.		Apr., 1919	99	99¼	5.80
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.80
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅝	100⅛	5.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99½	100⅛	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	101	5.80
Prov. of Qu.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France	5	1s. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China	6	Nov., 1919	94⅛	96¼	7.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	90	91½	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	78⅛	80	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	$235	$238	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅝	5.05

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅜	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97⅝	98⅝	5.10
Ark. Val. R., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98⅝	98⅞	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	6.00
C. B. & Q.		July, 1921	96	96¼	5.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	100⅜	100⅞	5.65
Curtiss A. & M.	6	Serial	99½	101	..
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.15
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	98¼	98⅝	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97⅝	99	5.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	91	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.85
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100⅛	4.10
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98⅛	99⅛	4.90
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15,'21	97⅛	99	4.80
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May 3,'18	99¼	99⅝	5.60
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	95	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.		Apr. 15,'18	95⅛	96⅛	8.95
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98⅛	99¼	4.60
P. S. C. N. J.		Mar., 1919	98	99¼	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	79	83	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98	98¼	5.90
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.55
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	89½	91	8.20
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	3.70
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	97⅝	98¼	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97⅛	98⅛	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.22
Win. E. Ry.	5	Jan. 15,'18	98⅛	100⅛	5.30

OFFER CITY BONDS AT 101¾

Terms to Public Announced by Syndicate—Investors Will Get 4.42%.

The syndicate, composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., and Brown Bros. & Co., to which were awarded the $55,000,000 City of New York 4¼ per cent. bonds at 100.6507, will offer the same to the public next week at 101¾ less ½ to dealers. In lots of $250,000 dealers will get the bonds at 101½.

The $55,000,000 of securities consists of $47,500,000 of 4¼ per cent. fifty-year bonds and $7,500,000 of 4¼ per cent. serial bonds, maturing from one to fifteen years. It was announced last night that practically all of the serial bonds had been sold. At 101¾ the fifty-year bonds will yield investors about 4.42 per cent.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Brill (J. G.) Co. pf.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Shannon Copper	25c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Shannon Copper	25c	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31

British Financier Returns.

Basil P. Blackett, K. C., who acted as Secretary to the Anglo-French Financial Commission, headed by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, which made arrangements for the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan about two years ago, has returned to this country. It is understood that he will assist Sir Hardman Lever, Financial Secretary of the British Treasury, who is looking after Great Britain's financial affairs in the United States. Mr. Blackett is well known by New York and Chicago bankers.

Willys Heads Curtiss Concern.

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, has been elected President of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corporation, succeeding Glenn H. Curtiss, who has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. William A. Morgan, President of the Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, has been elected a Director. Mr. Morgan was also elected Vice President and General Manager, in charge of all operations.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the Mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1917, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of Southern California Power Company, dated July 31, 1897, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the First National Bank of Redlands, California, or at Chase National Bank in the City of New York, on August 1, 1917, viz.: Bonds numbered 201 to 205, both inclusive, 296 to 300, both inclusive, 395 to 399, both inclusive.

Interest on said bonds will cease with August 1, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation has declared an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock of the Corporation, payable on Wednesday, August 1, 1917, to holders of record of said stock, at three o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 18, 1917.

This dividend has been declared for the purpose of aiding stockholders to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund, if they shall so desire. Checks will be mailed.

Dated, July 9, 1917.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., July 3, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at the regular monthly meeting held today, declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share upon the preferred stock, payable August 1, to the preferred stockholders of record, July 1, 1917.

WILLIAM KRAIL, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 25th, 1917, to stockholders on record at the close of business on August 1st, 1917.

T. V. PURCELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 39 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT TO COST $20,000,000

Companies of United States Have Signed Big Contracts Since First of Month.

MANUFACTURERS SEE DELAY

Santa Fe Seeks 100 Locomotives and 3,800 Freight Cars, and Pennsylvania 2,225 Cars.

Orders for about $20,000,000 worth of equipment have been placed by the railway companies of the United States since the first of the month, and there seems every prospect now that the Administration's plan for the building of 80,000 cars and 2,000 locomotives will be put through either by the Government or by the private concerns without delay, according to railway car manufacturers yesterday. But, at the same time, the manufacturers emphasized the fact that, owing to certain conditions in the country and in their particular industry, something more than the mere placing of orders would have to be done if the freight congestion on the railroads was to be lightened.

"We are held up by several things," said an official of one of the larger companies engaged in making railway cars. "First, we haven't been able to get steel. Then, we can't get material hauled to be used in our work. The Government needs ships, and shipplates take up the space which would be occupied by the oak beams, steel plates, &c., that we are calling for. It is a fact that right now in the United States the car manufacturing companies have orders on their books for about forty-five or fifty thousand cars which they cannot complete because they are not able to get the material."

This official also pointed out that the railway companies had not yet placed orders enough to fill their needs, estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 cars, and a quarter as many engines. They would not do so, he said, until it became certain what action the Government was going to take in the matter. Just now it is a point of discussion as to whether the Government should build the cars and rent them to the railroads, or whether the railroads should build them and the Government, on the plea of its being a war measure, fix the price of materials. Until this question is settled, the companies are not placing unlimited orders.

An official of a locomotive building concern said yesterday that his firm had all the orders it could handle for a year to come.

"There is a tremendous amount of pressure on our plant," he added, "from railroads in this country, and also from railroads abroad. France and Russia are both in need of engines. What we need is more steel. Also, it may be mentioned that, with the scarcity of labor and the draft to make that scarcity more pronounced, we need men."

There are at present approximately 3,000,000 freight cars in the United States, and shippers and railroad men agree in saying that there are not enough. Shippers are urged to utilize every bit of space in each car, and also not to take advantage of the liberal allowance of time granted for unloading. In these ways more material can be carried at a trip and the mileage of each car will be increased.

The largest contracts for car building have been let by the Pennsylvania and the Santa Fé Railroads, neither of which let any contracts last month. The Santa Fé has ordered 100 locomotives to be delivered in 1918, and has also placed orders for 3,800 freight cars, the largest number of which will be constructed by the American Car and Foundry Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 2,225 freight cars from its own shops in Altoona. The El Paso & Southwestern will have 250 steel gondola cars, and Swift & Co. 250 tank cars built. The Grand Trunk has ordered from the American Car and Foundry Company 1,000 box cars.

The construction of these cars calls for about 75,000 tons of steel, and the estimated contract prices for the completed cars amount to $13,800,000. The 80,000 cars which the Administration has decided must be built will take about 800,000 tons of steel, while the 2,000 locomotives proposed will call for 400,000 more tons of rolled, forged, and cast steel, a total in all of 1,200,000 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ogden, Utah, has been designated as a reserve city by the Federal Reserve Board.

Charles A. Burbank has been admitted to the firm of John Muir & Co.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Guaranty Trust Company Edward de Lima was appointed an Assistant Manager of that company's foreign department.

Gold coin to the amount of $450,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Spain.

Elisha Walker of William Salomon & Co. has been elected a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, to succeed George G. Henry, deceased.

Edward de Lima, formerly of the firm of D. A. de Lima & Sons, has been appointed an assistant manager in that company's foreign department.

John MacGregor Grant of 120 Broadway has been appointed representative in this country for the Banque Russo-Asiatic of Petrograd, Russia.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$178,494	$174,517	$3,977
Net after tax	43,989	54,225	*10,236
Surp. aft. chgs	1,731	13,268	*11,537
5 mos. gross	811,757	768,988	42,769
Net after tax	207,681	241,150	*33,469
Surp. aft. chgs	†3,623	35,092	*38,715

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN—

May gross	43,746	39,296	4,450
Net after tax	14,735	16,845	*2,109
Surp. aft. int.	2,559	4,770	*2,211
5 mos. gross	195,889	167,088	28,801
Net after tax	74,961	68,045	6,915
Surp. aft. int.	16,008	11,350	4,658

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY—

May gross	141,530	130,172	11,357
Net after tax	43,533	44,898	*365
Surp. aft. int.	9,280	8,201	1,079
5 mos. gross	659,925	583,317	76,608
Net after tax	194,872	185,719	9,152
Surp. aft. int.	23,035	4,143	18,892

Miscellaneous.

UTAH SECURITIES SUBSIDIARIES for June—

Gross	528,077	449,180	78,897
Net	264,138	244,236	19,902
12 mos. gross	6,072,369	5,193,065	879,304
Net	3,329,842	2,832,808	497,034

*Decrease. †Deficit.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.50	62.50	62.50	.....
Lead	.....	11.12½	.....	11.12½
Spelter	9.00	.....	9.00	.....
Antimony	*15.00	15.75	*16.00	16.50
Quicksilver	105.00	.....	105.00	.....
Aluminium	*56.00	.....	*56.00	.....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29c, third quarter; 28c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	237	0	0	244	0	0
Tin, futures	234	15	0	230	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	34	35	Iron C pf.	15⅞	17
Bay S G	8	10	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Bingham	12⅝	13	Jerome V.	1⅛	1¼
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝	Majestic	43	47
Best Ely	40	45	Mex. Met.	27	29
Bost & M	54	55	Mojave T.	75	76
Butte & L	14	17	New Balt.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D	45	55	New Doug.	1⅛	1½
Bost & Ar	1⅜	3	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3⅛	4	Nixon	37	40
Chief Cons	2½	2⅝	N Cornelia	17⅛	18
Crown Res.	28	32	N Z & L.	65	67
Cen Ariz	2	2⅛	Oneco	50	75
Cortez	20	23	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1⅛
Champ C	7	8	Onondaga	40	50
Cal Corb	1⅛	2	Pion Con.	1⅛	1⅜
E & B B	2⅝	2⅞	Rilla	1	..
Earl Eagle	15	17	Ray Herc.	3⅞	4
Fortuna	7	8	*S W M	2½	2⅝
Gold Lake	5	6	†S W M	2½	[illegible]
Houghton	75	95	Truro	1⅛	1¼
Hemo Oil	1⅛	1⅜	U V Ext.	37½	38
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon G'd	1⅛	2
Iron Cap	16	17			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Because of the uncertainties due to the war, and, perhaps, owing a little to the influence of President Wilson's suggestions regarding price control, business shows evidences of a seasonal lull more marked than were displayed last Summer. At the same time, money is easy. There are plenty of orders for the manufacturers, more than enough, considering the difficulties of securing materials and labor. Dun's Review says:

The economic problems occasioned by the war are becoming more sharply defined, and doubts about the readjustments still to be experienced impose restraint on business in not a few directions. With price uncertainties continuing, and with the effects of the export embargo yet to be determined, there is hesitancy and waiting in many quarters, and in some instances rather more evidence of the seasonal lull than appeared last year. To a not inconsiderable extent the lessening of regular demands in certain leading branches is attributable to the disinclination or inability of producers to engage themselves further; but buyers are also disposed to proceed with greater caution pending a clearer insight into the future, and purchasing by consumers is more conservative.

Bradstreet's says:

While seasonal conditions hold distribution in the larger lines under a checkrein, there seems to be a little more snap to trade; certainly there is more doing in retail lines, industry is as active as ever, most crop reports are favorable, collections range from fair to good, money, which is easier, is in better demand, and, instead of believing that the wire edge worked off general business a few weeks ago, the tendency is to be more optimistic and to bank on a relative heavy trade this Fall. Governmental requirements, present and prospective, overshadow trends in ordinary lines, but the President's suggestions regarding control of prices tend to temporarily inject unsettling influences, the matter of price dictatorship being a hitherto unheard-of proposition in this country, and one which, if worked out on a wide plane, might run counter to well-settled economic principles.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered 1930	97	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg.	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100¼	100¾	100
4½s June, 1965	102	103	102½
4½s Mar., 1963	102	103	102¼
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4¼s April, 1966	97½	98¼	97¾
4¼s Mar., 1960-65	97½	98	97
4¼s Mar., 1964	97½	98	97¼
4¼s Mar., 1962	97¾	97⅞	97¼
4¼s Sept., 1960	97¾	97⅞	97¼
4s May, 1959	94	95	94¾
4s Nov., 1958	94	95	94
4s May, 1957	94	95	94
4s Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1954	83½	85½	84
3½s May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
140	Am. Light & Traction	310½	310	310	311
550	Cities Service	278	275¼	276	277
2,300	Cities Service pf.	86	85	85	85½
1,900	Cities Service new	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	71	75	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Am. Gas & Electric	112	115	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	48½	50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	77
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	65	67	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States P. pf.	96	98
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Am. W. W. & Elec.	8	9	Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	82	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	24	Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55
Carolina Power & Light	36¾	37¾	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89½	91
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Colorado Power	28	29	Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Colorado Power pf.	98	101	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	Republic Ry. & Light	32	33
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	67
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85½	88	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Duluth Edison	75	80	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34½	36
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tri-City R. L. pf.	92	94
Electric Properties	62	65	Tampa Electric	122	127
El Paso Electric	104	108	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	8½
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	Tri-City R. L. pf.	92¼	94½
Federal Light & Trac.	12	13	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	46	48	United Gas Improve.	89	89¾
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	United Light & Rys.	38	41
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Un. Light & Rys. pf.	68	70
Interstate Elec. Corp.	35	42	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95	W. P. Tt. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Western Power	14½	15
Miss. River Power	11	12	Western Power pf.	54	56
Miss. River Power pf.	32	35	West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105	Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
New England Co.	50	53	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 6s	100¼	101¼	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	96
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	118
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Utah Sec. 6s	89½	91
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	92	97
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¾	70¼	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
425	Atlantic Pet.	7½	7	7½	5	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125
21	Con. Power	112½	112	112½	225	Mt. Ver. pf.	71	71	71
308	C. & Co. ctfs	13	12½	12½	10	Hous. O. pf.	65½	65¼	65¼
540	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13½	13	13	4	Penn. W. P.	72½	72½	72½
255	Do pf. ctfs.	4½	4⅜	4½	10	United Rys.	29	29	29
23	Davison Ch.	37½	37½	37½	5	U. S. Fid'y.	104½	104½	104½

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	B. C. 4s, '61	96¾	96¾	96¾	$7,000	N. O. M. & C. 5s	44	44	44
1,000	C. C'l ref. 5s	92	92	92	5,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	92½	91⅝	91⅝
1,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctfs.	99½	99½	99½	3,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	62½	62½	62½
2,000	G. & C. N. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	3,000	Do 1st 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼
2,000	Kirby L. 6s	99	99	99	2,000	Wash., B. & Ann's 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼
1,000	M. & M. T. 6s	99	99	99					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Ahmeek	99	99	99	115	May.-Old C.	2½	2½	2½
50	Alaska Gold	5¼	5¼	5¼	75	Mohawk	81¼	81	81
50	Allouez	62	61½	61½	135	NewArcadian	3¾	3¾	3¾
570	Am. Zinc	31	29½	29½	80	Nipissing	7⅝	7½	7⅝
15	Do pf.	62	62	62	85	North Butte	17½	15½	15½
150	Anaconda	79¼	78¾	78¾	95	Old Domin.	58	58	58
200	Bonanza	½	½	½	60	Osceola	85	85	85
85	Cal. & Ariz.	78½	78¼	78½	15	St. Mary's Ld.	78	78	78
8	Cal. & Hecla	537	535	535	135	Sup. & Bos.	4½	4¼	4½
35	Centennial	17¼	17¼	17¼	35	Superior	8¾	8½	8½
382	CopperRange	61	60	60⅞	2,400	Trinity	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞
100	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼	460	U. S. Smelt.	61	59	59
100	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	10	Do pf.	50	50	50
100	East Butte	12½	12¼	12¼	200	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	Franklin	6½	6¼	6¼	85	Utah Con.	15¾	15½	15½
75	Island Creek	71½	71½	71½	265	Utah Metal	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
50	Isle Royale	31	31	31	200	Winona	3⅜	3	3⅜
150	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	100	Wolverine	44½	44¼	44½
200	Lake	12	12	12	300	Wyandot	60c.	60c.	60c.
200	Mason Val.	7	6⅞	6⅞					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Bost. Elev.	61	61	61	50	New Haven	36¼	36¼	36¼
8	Bos. & Low.	107	107	107	30	Old C. R. R.	114½	114½	114½
6	Fitchb'g pf.	60½	60½	60½	52	W. E. St. R. R.	49	49	49
105	Mass. Elec. pf.	27	26½	27					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101½	101½	101½	10	Nova S. Steel	96	96	96
90	A. Pn. Ser. pf.	11	11	11	16	Pac. Mills	139	138	139
10	Am. Sug. pf.	119½	119	119½	305	Punta A. Sug.	33	32¾	33
815	Am. T. & T.	121½	120¾	121	26	ReeceButton	14	14	14
36	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98½	98½	50	Reece Fold.	3½	3½	3½
595	Art Metal	11	10	11	711	Swift	156	154	154
1,785	A., G. & W. I.	109¾	106½	107½	20	Torrington	64¾	64¾	64¾
5	Cuban Cem.	17½	17½	17½	81	United Fruit	136	135	135
62	Edison	180	180	180	1,306	Un. Sh. Ma.	50	49½	50
100	Int. Por. Cem.	16	16	16	50	Do pf.	27½	27½	27½
15	McElw'n pf.	100	100	100	2,875	U. S. Steel	136½	133½	133½
163	Mass. Gas	96½	95	95	220	Ventura Oil	6½	6⅜	6⅜
20	Do pf.	76½	76	76½	10	Western Un.	93	93	93
2	N. E. Tel.	114	114	114					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. G. & W. I.	79	78½	78½	$5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	91	91	91
1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	98	98	98	1,000	U. S. Smel. 6s	103½	103½	103½
5,000	Liberty Loan	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
265	Am. Ship'g.	84	83½	83½	656	Swift	155½	154	154
310	Deere pf.	100	99½	99¾	550	Un. C. ex rts.	186½	185½	186
44	Prest-o-lite	140	139½	139½	770	Do rights	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
103	People's Gas	78½	77¾	77¾	5	Un. Paper'd	29	29	29
5	Shaw	73	73	73	215	Wilson	71½	70	70
10	Do pf.	94	94	94	2	Do pf.	104	104	104
865	S. Warner	66½	65½	66	487	Oats rights	⅛	1-64	1-64

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Com. E. 1st 5s	100	100	100	$18,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	100	100
3,000	M. E. R. 1st 4s	64	64	64	5,000	Wil. 1st 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Anaconda	79	79	79	225	L. V. T. pf.	46	46	46
10	Am. Gas	106	104	106	315	Penn'a	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
110	Baldwin Loc.	70¼	69⅛	69⅛	490	Phil. Elec.	29⅝	29½	29⅝
20	Can. Pacific	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	270	Phil. Co.	39⅜	39	39
800	Dist. Sec.	23	22⅝	23	704	P. R. T. t. c.	30⅝	30⅜	30½
60	Int. Mer. M.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	480	Tonopah Bel.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Keys'e Tel.	12	12	12	100	Union Trac.	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
210	Lake S. Cp.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	116	U. G. Imp.	78⅝	78	78⅝
54	Lehigh Nav.	77⅛	77	77	14,055	U. S. Steel	126⅝	122⅝	123
100	L. V. R. R.	62	62	62					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s	80	80	80	$3,000	P. Co. cn. 5s	90	90	90
2,000	Pa. con. 4½s	102	102	102	1,000	P. El. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
					1,000	Reading 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	30	38	34	Colt's Arms	106	115	106
American Brass	324	328	326	Du Pont	257	260	255
Atlas Powder	159	162	158	Do old com.	104	105	104
Do pf.	96	101	96	Do deb. pf.	99	101	100
Babcock & Wilcox	124½	126½	125	Hercules Powder	247	251	248
Bliss	500	550	500	Do pf.	116	120	116
Do pf.	73	78	73	Niles-Bem't-Pond	154	158	155
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	Scovill Mfg.	630	650	630
Do pf.	104	110	104	Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Peace rumors again played a part in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices were under pressure during most of the day, with the recessions in some instances very substantial. More than 72,000 shares of United States Steel common changed hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
690	Am. Can.	50¼	48½	49	480	Mo. Pacific	32¼	31⅝	32
270	Am. B. Sug.	90¼	90	90¼	20	Nat. Conduit	37⅛	37¼	37¼
150	Allis-Chalm.	30¼	29	29	50	Nat. E. & S.	41	40⅝	41
100	Am. C. & F.	77⅝	76	76	70	Nev. Con.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
40	Am. H. & L.	13½	13½	13½	10	N. Y. Cent.	89½	89½	89½
100	Am. Linseed	25½	25	25	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36	36
180	Am. Loco.	73⅝	69¾	70¼	10	Nor. Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¾
810	Am. S. & R.	106¼	103⅜	103⅞	450	Pit. Coal tr. r.	57¼	55⅝	55⅝
200	Am. Sugar	122	119½	119¾	10	Ray Copper	28⅝	27½	27½
50	Am. Su. Tob.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	1,130	Reading	96¼	94¼	95¼
980	Anac. Cop.	80	78½	78¾	520	Rep. I. & S.	91⅝	88⅝	89⅝
50	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100	100	50	Sinclair Oil	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞
40	A., G. & W. I.	108¼	108¼	108¼	480	So. Railway	27⅛	27	27
1,210	Bald. Loco.	71⅞	69⅜	69¼	2,820	Studebaker	57⅝	55⅝	57⅛
40	Balt. & Ohio	72⅛	72	72	170	Tenn. Cop.	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
5,070	Beth. Steel B.	132⅝	125½	126⅝	10	Tob. Prod.	61¼	61¼	61¼
150	Butte & Sup.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	150	Union Pac.	135½	134⅝	135
50	Cal. Petrol.	19⅝	19½	19½	1,920	U. S. Ind. A.	164⅝	160⅛	160⅜
800	Cent. Leather	90¼	86⅝	87¼	200	U. S. Rub.	63½	62½	63
10	Chand. Mot.	89⅛	89¼	89¼	72,015	U. S. Steel	126¼	122⅝	123¼
100	Ches. & Ohio	60⅝	60	60	750	Utah Cop.	107½	106⅝	106⅞
400	C., M. & St. P.	73½	72	72	100	Westing. El.	50	49⅝	50
20	Chino Cop.	54	53⅝	53⅝	100	Willys-Over.	32	31⅝	32
40	Col. F. & I.	50⅝	50	50¼		BOND.			
1,230	Corn Prod.	36	34⅝	34½	$2,250	U. S. Liberty 3½s	99 45-100	99 40-100	99 45-100
8,500	Crucible St'l	85⅝	82⅝	83		MINING STOCKS.			
450	CubaCaneSu.	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	800	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
750	Dist. Secur.	23⅛	22½	22⅞	400	Con. Va.	.27	.26	.26
150	Erie	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	1,200	Cracker J.	.04	.04	.04
250	Gen. Motors	119	116½	117⅝	500	Florence	.19	.19	.19
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	33	31⅛	31⅛	1,000	Man. Con.	.33	.33	.33
300	Inspir. Cop.	59¼	58	58	400	Mizpah	.14	.14	.14
980	Int. Mer. M.	30⅞	29½	30¼	400	Nev. Hills	.24	.24	.24
3,760	Do pf.	89⅞	87⅛	88⅝	400	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
40	Int. Nickel	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	2,000	Send. Kend.	.04	.04	.04
150	Kenne. Cop.	43⅝	43½	43⅝	120	Ton. Min.	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½
120	Lack. Steel	92⅞	91	91	200	Ton. Ext.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
970	Mex. Petrol.	98¼	95¾	96	300	Wh. Caps.	1.37	1.37	1.37
90	Miami Cop.	41⅛	40½	40½					
500	Midvale Steel	60⅝	59⅝	59½					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Exp.	6⅝	5½	5½	400	Smith M. T.	4	3¾	3⅞
450	‡Air Red'n.	*87	84½	84½	165	S. & T. T. pf	10	10	10
300	Am. W. P'r.	3¼	3¼	3¼	1,000	‡St. J. Lead.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
575	‡Put. Judson.	65	63	63	400	‡S. A. Corp.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	‡Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3	10,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	32	30	30⅜
1,200	Carwen S'l.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	1,600	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	‡Cent. Fdy.	36	35	35½	300	‡Un. E. Aero	3½	3¼	3¼
2,200	Chev. Motor	96	91	92	700	U. S. S'p Co.	4½	4¼	4½
2,500	‡C. Svc., w. i.	29¾	29⅝	29¼	10,000	‡Un. Motors	26⅝	25½	26⅛
1,500	Curtiss Aero	42	40¼	40¼	800	‡U. S. A. Cp	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Do rights	2	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Cp.	2	1⅜	1⅜
550	Emerson P.	6	5⅝	5⅝	500	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	⅞	¾	¾
300	Ev. H., Inc.	22	21⅞	22	18,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp	9⅝	8⅞	9
60	H. S. Cp. pf.	102½	102	102½	500	‡Zinc C. Co.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	‡Int. T. Cp.	⅝	⅝	⅝					
200	‡S. S. Kresge	99	99	99					
5,000	‡Maxim Mun	2	1⅝	1⅞					
100	N. A. P. & P	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝					
850	‡Ohio C. Gas, w. i.	*57½	56½	57½					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	A.-Am. Oil	19⅝	*19¼	19⅝	100	Pierce O. Cp.	12	12	12
20	G.-Sig. Oil	149	148	149	15	S. Oil Co. of N. J.	584	582	584
10	N. Pipe Line	99	99	99					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	†‡Am. V. Oil	14	12	14	1,100	‡Do pf.	9⅝	9	9⅝
700	‡Atlantic Pet	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	8,515	‡Lost C. Oil	⅞	¾	[illegible]
1,200	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	20,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	31¼	30½	30⅝
800	‡B. O. & G., (a pros)	½	½	½	3,500	Met. Pet'm.	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1⅝
1,000	†‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	17	17	17	1,000	†‡Midwest O.	78	77	78
1,100	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	40	35	40	100	†‡Do pf.	100	100	100
2,000	‡C. O. & G. ctfs	13⅛	12⅞	13	1,500	‡Mid. Ref.	150	147	147
2,000	‡C. & Co. (oil ref.) ctfs.	13⅛	12⅞	13	500	‡N. Y.-O. O.	[illegible]	⅝	⅝
1,835	†‡Crosby P., (a pros)	59	54	58	200	‡N. Y. & T. O	2	2	2
5,300	Cum. P. & R	1	⅞	[illegible]	8,000	†‡Okla. Oil	7½	7	7½
5,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	500	†‡Do pf.	53	53	53
8,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	¾	½	[illegible]	5,800	Ok. P. & R.	9¼	9	9⅛
3,500	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1½	1⅛	1½	9,000	‡Do rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝
1,500	‡Federal Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	2,500	†O'r O. & G.	32	31	31
300	‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	10,000	Osage-H. O.	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛
1,700	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	¼	[illegible]	¼	300	Penn. G'line	½	½	½
2,400	Keys'e Con.	8⅝	8¼	8½	3,750	‡Penn.-K. O.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	‡K.-Wyo. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	‡Sap. O. & R	11½	10⅝	11
					6,700	Seq. O. & R.	1[illegible]	1¼	1[illegible]
					2,500	‡Un. W. Oil	⅝	[illegible]	⅝
					1,000	†U'h P. Co., (a pros)	40	40	40
					200	Vac. O. & G.	¼	¼	¼
					510	‡Victoria O., new stock	7	*6	7
					1,200	‡West. S. P.	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	Acme G. H.	2¼	2	2⅛	2,200	†Mag'e Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝	5,000	†‡Marsh M'g.	15	14	14½
850	Alaska M. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	400	Mason Val.	6⅞	6¾	6¾
2,700	†‡Al. Std. Cp.	34	32	34	600	†McKinley-D	59	55	59
2,000	†‡Atlanta	10½	10¼	10¼	6,800	‡Milford Cop	1⅞	1[illegible]	1⅞
200	‡Big Jim	⅝	⅝	⅝	12,000	†‡Moh. C. Co.	⅞	¾	⅞
4,700	Big. L. Cop.	2⅛	1⅞	2	5,000	‡Mojave T'n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,800	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼	100	Monitor S'r.	½	½	½
6,000	†Bos. & Mon.	57	55	57	3,000	†‡Mother L.	27	26½	27
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10	9⅝	9⅝	1,000	†‡N. H. M.	1	⅞	1
1,200	Butte Det.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,500	†‡N. Z. & L.	70	68	70
4,600	†‡Caledonia	62	58	62	1,000	Nip. M. Co.	8	7⅝	7⅞
2,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½	3,200	‡O. C., new, w. i.	1[illegible]	1½	1[illegible]
1,500	Canada Cop.	2⅝	2[illegible]	2⅝	6,050	†Port. C. C.	36	36	36
500	Carlisle M.	4⅛	4	4⅛	100	‡Red W. M.	¾	¾	¾
3,000	†Cashboy	8	8	8	6,500	†Rex. C. M.	27	26	26½
3,200	‡Coco R. M.	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,000	†‡Rich. Cop.	56	54	56
7,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2¼	2,300	†Rochester M	51	49	50
500	‡Con. H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝	800	†‡Round Mtn	34	34	34
500	Cress. Con. G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	1,100	S. K. of A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	750	S. K. C. of U	4	3⅞	4
3,950	‡Emma Con.	*[illegible]	⅞	*[illegible]	5,500	†‡Silver P'k.	11¼	10½	11
700	‡Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	†‡St. N. Zinc	18	17	18
1,500	†Gold. Con.	56	52	53	400	Stand. S.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	‡G'monsterM.	⅞	⅞	⅞	500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	†Harg. Min.	12	11	12	4,500	†‡Success M.	30	28	30
900	Hecla Min.	8[illegible]	8⅛	8[illegible]	200	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Hud. B. Z. M.	1	1	1	350	Tonopah Ext	2⅛	2[illegible]	2[illegible]
1,500	‡Iron Blos.	92	90	92	1,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼
500	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1½	1[illegible]	1⅛	1,000	†‡Troy-A	26	26	26
4,500	†‡Jim Butler	73	72	72	1,000	Un. Cop. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Josv.-Kenne. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Un. Eastern	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	32	31	32	2,500	Un. M. of A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1,200	†‡U. S. T'n.	23	22	23
1,300	Louis. Con.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,100	†‡Utah N. M.	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,400	‡Magma C'f.	½	½	½	7,200	†‡Utica M.	25	23	25
200	†‡Mag'c Cop.	23	23	23	900	†‡Verde Ins.	70	69	70
					1,500	†West End C	70	69	70
					1,500	†Wilbert M'g	15	14	15
					3,500	†Yer. M. Cop	28	26	28

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98⅝	98½	$20,000	‡Russ. Govt. new 5½s	79⅝	79	79
5,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s	100	100	100	1,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6½s	91	90	91
300,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	102	101[illegible]	101⅝					

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3½	4	3½	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T., Ord	17½	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]	⅝
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Cen. Fdry. pf.	51	54	51½	53
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Charc'l I. pf.	6	6¾	6	6¾
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	70	80	70	77
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elite Plan S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free. T., new	42½	44	43	45
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	..	103	..	103
Grant M. Car.	4½	5½	4½	3½
Holly Sugar	51	56	51	56
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Interc. Rubber	11	12	11	12
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2¾	1½	2¾
Key. T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Do pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	54	57	54	57

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do 1st pf.	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Man. Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Marlin Arms	94	100	94	100
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	70	72	72	74
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	92	98	92	98
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	34	32	34
Stand. Motors	11½	12	11½	12
Todd Sh'yards	82	84	82	84
United Sugar	36	36½	36	36½
Un. Zinc Sm.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil N. E.	43	44	43	44
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11⅞	12¼
Sincl. Gulf C.	25½	27	25½	27
MINING STOCKS.				
Booth	7	8	7	8
Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Gold. Merger	5⅛	6½	5½	6½
Great Bend	6	8	6	7
Lucky Girl	14	16	14	16
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19¼	Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Atlantic Refining	930	950	925	Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	273
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	Solar Refining	330	340	330
Buckeye Pipe L.	99	102	99	Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390	South. Penn. Oil	290	295	290
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	So. W. Penn	110	115	110
Continental Oil	490	510	490	Stand. Oil of Cal.	257	260	259
Crescent Pipe L.	33	40	38	Stand. Oil of Ind.	750	760	750
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155	Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	490	465
Eureka Pipe Line	205	*210	210	Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139	Stand. Oil of N. J.	580	585	580
Illinois Pipe Line	209	213	200	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	282
Indiana Pipe L.	96	99	96	Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13¾	Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Nat. Transit	14	16	14	Union Tank	94	96	93
N. Y. Transit	183	190	185	Vacuum Oil	353	363	355
Northern Pipe Line	98	10[illegible]	98	Washington Oil	30	34	30
Ohio Oil	340	344	340				
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47				

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108	MacAndrews & F.	205	215	210
Do pf.	95	98	95	Do pf.	98	102	100
Conley Foil	250	325	250	P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
J. S. Young	160	170	160	R. J. Reynolds	520	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	108	116	[illegible]	Do pf.	112½	115	115

RUSSIA ALARMED BY FINLAND'S MOVE

Virtual Independence Established by Bill That Diet Plans to Make Effective Tuesday.

PRESS THREATENS FORCE

President Tcheidse of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Hurries to Helsingfors.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—Action yesterday by the Finnish Diet, which passed the second reading of a bill virtually establishing Finnish independence, has created a serious crisis here. Great indignation prevails, and N. C. Tcheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has gone to Helsingfors in an effort to settle the differences.

An indication of the gravity of the situation was a late sitting of the Petrograd Cabinet and a decision of Premier Lvoff to summon back to the capital the Ministers who are now with the army. According to the Birzheviya, M. Lvoff's Socialist colleagues declare themselves in principle in sympathy with Finland's move. The Premier and other Ministers belonging to the Cabinet party refuse, however, to allow Finland to determine her relations with Russia, insisting she must wait until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

The comment of the newspapers in Petrograd is sharp. The Retch declares it is impossible for Russia to tolerate Finland's move. The Birzheviya hints at armed interference, saying Russia is now about to make a last attempt toward a peaceful settlement.

Diet to Appoint Its Own Senate.

According to the present program, Helsingfors will put the bill into force "by simple declaration," meaning without Russia's sanction, and the Diet will then appoint its own Senate. This is the first formal denial of Russia's suzerain rights.

The law which was engineered by the Socialists proclaims that Russia has lost all authority in Finland except in the domains of diplomacy and in the army and navy, wherein, however, Russia's rights are undefined. All other prerogatives of the Grand Dukes of Finland which the Provisional Government claims passed automatically to it belong to Finland. Specifically the Diet assumes the Grand Dukes' right to put into execution the law, convoke and prorogue the Legislature, and appoint a supreme executive. The Governor General is not mentioned in the law, and, as no functions are left him, he is practically superseded.

M. Tokoi, Vice President of the Department of Economics of the Finnish Diet, according to a Helsingfors telegram, declared in an interview:

"We make no claims in the domain of foreign policy or of war, and we do not desire any change in our relations with Russia until the end of the war, but we must immediately receive internal autonomy, which should be guaranteed internationally after the war."

Regarding the projected Finnish war loan, M. Tokoi said the money might be raised if a guarantee were given that it would not be employed for the furtherance of any imperialistic designs, but be devoted exclusively to expenses arising from the revolution and the maintenance of the Russian garrison.

HELSINGFORS, July 13.—The third reading of the Finnish independence bill, which was to have been made tomorrow, has been postponed until Tuesday. All the workmen will cease work on that day.

Demands of the Finns.

An inkling of the action of the Finnish Diet was given on June 22 when the Social Democratic Congress of Finland adopted resolutions demanding the separation of Finland from Russia and the formation of an independent republic. Under the plan proposed Russia would not have the right to keep troops on Finnish territory in time of peace or to possess any fortifications. Economic relations between Finland and Russia would be regulated as between foreign countries.

The Grand Duchy of Finland forms a separate division of the Russian Empire, and until the last few years preserved its old Constitution. Its autonomy has been in a great measure abolished by acts of the Russian Government. A Governor General represents the Russian Government.

In the course of a recent interview granted to a representative of the International Socialist Commission of Berne, M. Sirola, a prominent leader of the Finnish Socialist Party, the dominant political party in Finland, after enumerating the various grounds upon which the Finns were seeking their independence from Petrograd, said:

"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council and the Mensheviki (Russian Moderates) are of the opinion that the Finns should conduct their own affairs themselves. In going into the details of the dispute, however, they find that no danger is menacing Finland from Russia, and that, consequently, it ought to be quite possible for the Finns to accept the standpoint of the Provisional Government. However, they only understand the Finnish question superficially and, besides, they do not take much interest in our affairs.

"The desire to make Finland as independent as possible is universal here. We entertain the very best of wishes toward the Russian democracy and our greatest hopes rest upon it. But our sad experiences force us to try to get the management of our affairs into our own hands. We are not opposed to Russia, that is, to a union of Finland with Russia, but we do not want to intrust our fate to any one but ourselves.

"Our economic connections are not limited to Russia. Our commerce with Germany and England is not small. Our merchant fleet in the Baltic is larger than Russia's. We import not only important raw materials for our industries but also a large part of our food. Our connection with Russia has injured the Bank of Finland to the amount of about $24,000,000, because we have been compelled to put the exchange value of the ruble higher than it was in reality. And that is naturally not the only damage done to us, and, consequently, we should like to attain independence in such matters also."

SEES PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

Arthur Henderson Gives His View of Conditions He Finds There.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and the labor member of the British delegation now visiting Russia, in a brief survey of conditions in this country said today that he was much impressed with the more hopeful spirit prevailing among the Russian people. This unmistakable improvement, he believed, was largely due to the increase of public confidence in the Government, the resumption of the offensive on the battle front, a better understanding of the actions and intentions of the Entente Allies and a realization that the beneficial possibilities of the revolution were needlessly placed in risk by the forces of disorder.

Mr. Henderson did not suggest that all danger was over, for, unfortunately, there were many indications showing that politically, financially and industrially the position of the country was so uncertain and complicated as to require the most skillful handling if a permanent improvement was to be obtained.

The Russian Socialists, he said, were determined to hold a conference, with or without British or French representatives in attendance, and personally he favored such a conference, if it were organized under proper conditions and preceded by a conference of the Entente Allies' Socialist and Labor parties. Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that the Russian Socialists would be represented in a conference of this latter character in London, if only to obtain information.

THE COTTON MARKET

Advance Carries October to 25.76 and December to 25.80—Net Gain 10 to 38 Points.

The feature of yesterday's cotton market was a sharp advance during the afternoon which carried October contracts up to 25.76 and December to 25.80, making a net rise of 38 points and a rally of 45 to 50 points from the low level of Thursday. This advance was due to unconfirmed rumors that the Kaiser had abdicated and that Austria had requested an armistice. Realizing checked the upturn somewhat in the final hour, but a renewal of buying orders near the close gave an upward swing that left the market finally 10 to 38 points net higher, with the tone very steady.

While the trade was not prepared to accept such reports as true, it was nevertheless under the impression that peace proposals from the Central Powers were not improbable in the near future, and this belief gave a measure of confidence to the buying side that was lacking in the earlier trading. At no time during the day, however, was the market weak.

Opening at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 4 points, the trend was more upward than otherwise, with occasional reactions, chiefly because of dry weather in the Southwest. A few showers were noted by private advices in parts of Texas, but were not confirmed in the detailed reports nor in the forecast which indicated a continuation of fair weather in Texas and Oklahoma. To the extent of somewhat lower temperatures, however, the weather was less critical than the previous day. Except for continued rains in the South Atlantic States, the conditions in the Eastern belt were favorable. While reports of an easier basis were heard from the Southwest, a good premium on July was said to be offered for cotton out of the local stocks, and throughout the day near positions were relatively firm, with indications that holders of July want the cotton, notices being taken as rapidly as they are issued.

The possibility of restrictions being placed on cotton exports was variously interpreted, generally from the point of view of bearishness, although some took the view that, as a move calculated to hasten peace, the action would prove bullish ultimately. Rates on marine insurance were unchanged, and cotton to Liverpool was being booked at the old rate of $5, room having been engaged up to September.

Consumption figures for June will be issued this morning at 10 o'clock. It was rumored that the National Ginners Association estimated the consumption at 573,000 against 615,000 in May and 570,000 last year.

Exports for the day aggregated 14,173 bales and for the season have been 5,299,054 bales, against 5,758,093 bales last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
July	26.23	26.63	26.23	26.61@26.65	26.28
Aug.	25.75	25.90	25.75	26.10	26.28
Sept.	25.63	25.65	25.63	26.00	26.00
Oct.	25.25	25.76	25.25	25.90	25.63
Nov.	....	....	....	25.66@25.68	25.38
Dec.	25.40	25.80	25.36	25.66	25.40
Jan.	25.52	25.86	25.45	25.67@25.70	25.48
Mar.	25.70	25.75	25.65	25.76@25.78	25.53
May	25.82	26.13	25.82	25.93@25.97	25.70
				26.05	25.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher, at 26.95c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.40c; New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 25.63c; Houston, 25.75c.

The weekly statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 29,296 bales, against 89,992 last year; for the season, 12,378,135, against 12,526,196 last year. Visible supply of all kinds, 3,042,762, against 3,605,108 last year; visible American, 1,770,762, against 2,405,108 last year. Decrease in general visible, 142,511, against a decrease of 110,744 last year; decrease in American, 108,511, against 99,744 last year. Spinners' takings, American, for the week, 138,507, against 189,666 last year, and for the season, 12,841,607, against 13,267,486 a year ago.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	11,203	21,890	17,299
Exports	14,173	10,077	660
Port stocks	701,165	737,523	678,647
New York arrivals	10,227	.....	.....
New York stocks	44,503	44,093	97,695

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton dull and unchanged at 19d. Sales 3,000, all American. Imports 2,000, all American. Futures unchanged; July-August, 17.65d; October-November, 16.60d; January-February, 15.95d; March-April, 15.77d.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.04	Jacket	.08
Andes	.12	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.10
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.09	Overman	.10
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.05
Chollar	.05	Sierra Nevada	.12
Confidence	.09	Union Con.	.17
Con. Virginia	.28	Mexican dollars	.63
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Con.	.51
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.82	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.05
Mizpah	.12	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts.	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.22	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.35	Consolidated	.30
Tonopah Nev.	6.25	Morning Glory	.11
West End	.69	White Caps	1.32
West Tonopah	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.67
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.24
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.49
Florence	.18	Round Mountain	.33
Fraction	.04	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅞	6	Granite	53	55
Dr. J'pot.	4⅞	5	Isabella	10	10½
Elkton	6	7⅛	McKinney	16⅝	18½
El Paso	30	40	Portland	143	150
Fanny R.	3	4½	Vindicator	75	79
Golden C.	214	215	U. Gold M.	22	32¼
Gold Sov.	3⅝	5			

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

Outside of a little strength in September contracts, the wheat market was featureless. July at the close was 1c net lower, and September 2½c higher. Interior wheat stocks are light. Cash wheat locally was quiet with No. 2 hard quoted at $2.34 free on board afloat.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.04	$2.03	$2.03	$2.04	$1.08½
September	1.95	1.93	1.94½	1.92½	1.10

RYE.—Market easy. No. 2 Western, $1.83, c. i. f., New York, to arrive.

CORN.

Reports that exporters were reselling on account of their inability to make shipments to neutral countries under the new export embargo law, and peace rumors from Europe, caused a very sharp break in the new crop positions in the corn market. The tone at the start was fairly firm on covering, owing to evidences of a firmer technical position and the strength in the cash markets, but long corn came out heavily on the bulge, and there was a break of 2⅜ to 6c from the top, and final prices were 1¼ to 4c net lower. Advices from abroad indicated a shortage of supplies there, and shipments from Argentina continue light, owing to the poor quality of the corn offered. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.02½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.61	1.58¼	1.58¼	1.59¾	74¼
December	1.17¼	1.11¼	1.12¼	1.16½	62⅞
May	1.16½	1.10¼	1.11¼	1.15⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market showed resistance of pressure, but gave way at the close, and final prices were ⅛@¾c net higher. Shorts were good buyers during the morning and at one time values were up about a cent a bushel. The technical position was considered strong and offset the favorable prospects for the new crop. The local cash wheat market was easier; standard quoted at 81@81½c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 80@81c; No. 4 white, 79½@80c; fancy clipped white, 81½@84c; ordinary clipped white, 80@81c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	69⅝	67⅝	68	68¾	41
September	56¾	55	55¼	55⅜	40⅜
December	58⅛	56¾	57⅛	57⅞	41⅞

PROVISIONS.

In sympathy with the corn weakness provisions after a steady opening turned heavy and closed around the lowest point. There was selling by commission houses and on outside support even with the peace rumors, the market showing little feature pending further developments in the embargo situation. At Chicago the receipts were 14,000 hogs, with 9,000 expected on Saturday. The arrivals at Kansas City were 2,000 and at Omaha 9,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	20.95	20.67	20.70	21.00	13.15
Sept.	21.20	20.85	20.92	21.20	13.25
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.47	21.57	13.35
Sept.	21.72	21.55	21.60	21.72	13.42
Pork—					
July	41.00	40.70	40.70	41.00	25.45
Sept.	40.25	39.70	39.90	40.25	24.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again under pressure, and final quotations were net unchanged to 10 points lower. The weakness in lard and other fats caused quite heavy selling at times, and it was thought that some of the pressure came from the South. The export embargo is causing a good deal of uneasiness, and the cash demand is only moderate. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.00	15.10
July	..	..	15.00	15.10
August	15.05	14.93	15.02@15.03	15.12
September	15.03	14.90	15.02@15.04	15.09
October	15.00	14.88	14.97@14.98	15.03
November	14.75	14.67	14.73@14.76	14.80
December	14.75	14.67	14.74@14.76	14.76
January	14.75	14.67	14.75@14.76	14.75
February	..	..	14.75@14.85	14.78

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market yesterday, with December contracts selling up to 8.22c, or 25 points above Thursday's closing prices, and some 56 points above the recent low level. If anything the buying was a little more active and general than it had been on the previous day, sales being reported of 73,750 bags, and the market closed within a few points of the best at a net advance of 13 to 20 points. The local spot market was quiet, but firmer in tone, with quotations on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.95@7.97	7.75
August	..	..	8.01@8.03	7.82
September	8.12	7.91	8.08@8.09	7.90
October	8.10	8.10	8.12@8.13	7.94
November	..	..	8.16@8.17	7.98
December	8.27	8.04	8.20@8.21	8.02
January	..	..	8.24@8.25	8.07
February	..	..	8.27@8.29	8.12
March	8.33	8.19	8.31@8.33	8.18
April	..	..	8.36@8.38	8.23
May	8.40	8.28	8.41@8.42	8.27
June	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.32

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened very firm, unchanged to an advance of 11 points, with sales on the call about 5,000 tons. Later the spot market appeared to have a slightly easier tone, with offerings at last paid prices hanging heavy over the market, and this caused early buyers of contracts to turn sellers, and prices declined sharply, the close being 1 point net advance to a net decline of 5 points, with sales for the day 16,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.44	5.35	5.35@5.37	5.34
August	..	..	5.39@5.42	5.42
September	5.55	5.44	5.43@5.45	5.48
October	5.52	5.52	5.44@5.46	5.48
November	5.59	5.50	5.46@5.48	5.48
December	5.40	5.29	5.29@5.30	5.31
January	5.07	5.00	4.98@4.99	5.00
February	..	..	4.79@4.81	4.82
March	..	..	4.79@4.81	4.82
April	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.83
May	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.86

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.50c@8c for fine granulated. There was a much better inquiry noted from domestic buyers, owing partly to the scarcity of beet sugar in the West, and it was said that some pretty fair sales were also made for export account. Local refiners were again active in raw sugar, and there were purchases of about 125,000 bags of Cubas, July shipment, at 5⅛c, cost and freight, practically clearing the market of all offerings in the position. There were offerings of August, which were not taken at the close. Local refining interests also bought 35,000 bags Porto Ricos, July shipment, at 6.39c, cost, insurance, and freight. The present activity in raw sugar is due to a good demand for granulated, both for domestic and foreign consumption. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,460 packages. The demand fell considerably short of the quantity of stock offering and the market developed further weakness. Before the close creamery extras had settled to about 39c, and the higher scoring lots ranged from ¼@1c above that figure. The secondary grades shared fully in the weakness, most sales indicating a decline of about ½c. Not much change in renovated, and ladles and packing stock are holding up fairly well, though the movement is not quite so free. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¼@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@38¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40¼@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38¼@39c; seconds, 36@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38¼@39c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 33@36½c; renovated, extras, 36@37c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,929 cases. Arrivals are moderate, and advices indicate decreasing collections. There is a fair demand for strictly fine to fancy qualities, of which the supply is small; prices for such rule firm. Average good and lower grades very dull unless obtainable at lower prices than holders are generally ready to accept. Bulk of the Western stock of good to fine quality ranges, 34@36c, including well-graded goods from northerly sections; there are exceptionally fancy lots for which higher prices have been realized. High-grade dirties and checks in pretty good demand, and firm but ordinary lots drag. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality steady under light offerings and a fair demand; defective qualities move slowly at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@31c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; undergrades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@38c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—Thirty-seven new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $5,992,000, were chartered today. They include:

Evertite Locknut Corp'n, Manhattan, lock nuts, mechanical devices, $150,000; A. F. McCabe, G. F. Jebbet, A. E. Moore, 37 Wall St.

Atlantic Piers Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, wharfage, and warehousing, $50,000; E. E. Hurley, A. Skillman, A. Foshay, 120 Broadway.

Barber Steamship Lines, Inc., transportation and navigation, $1,000,000; J. and J. E. Barber, and F. B. Mackay, no address given.

Kerr Navigation Corp'n, Manhattan, transportation and navigation, 100,000 shares no par value, active capital $800,000; E. F. Geer, E. B. Vanderveer, F. M. Southard, no address given.

Lind Navigation Corp'n, Manhattan, transportation and navigation, $1,000,000; J. Jannotta, D. Wheeler, E. M. Smith, no address given.

J. M. Edmunds & Co., Inc., Manhattan, tobacco plantations, deal in sugar, cotton, and coffee, 2,500 shares preferred stock par value $100 each, 7,500 common stock no par value, active capital $287,500; J. M. Edmunds, G. O. Tuck, A. B. Champlin, Tuckahoe.

G. O. Tuck & Co., Inc., Manhattan, tobacco plantations, deal in sugar, cotton, and coffee, 4,000 shares preferred stock par $100 each, 12,000 common stock no par value, active capital $460,000; J. M. Edmunds, G. O. Tuck, A. B. Champlin, Tuckahoe.

Pierce Foundation Corp'n, Bronx, construction foundations and realty business, $5,000; T. and L. C. and L. Pierce, 457 East 176th St.

Rafite Products Corp'n, Manhattan, manufacture patented articles, $5,000; C. Fuller, F. J. Galvin, E. M. Rappel, 17 Battery Place.

Joseph A. Atwell, Inc., Manhattan, engines, automobiles, and boats, $50,000; W. W. Westall, C. A. Slocum, M. F. Tilman, 62 Wall St.

Davidson & Silver, Inc., Manhattan, bookbinding and printing, $40,000; D. Davidson, W. and I. Silver, 91 St. Mark's Place, B'klyn.

Shamrock Film Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures and theatres, $30,000; H. G. Wiley, J. M. Schenck, H. Harris, 501 5th Av.

Jack Warschauer, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' and children's wearing apparel, $16,500; H. J. Rosenson, K. E. Toomey, M. Benwitt, 140 Broadway.

Newmark's Advertising Agency, Inc., Manhattan, general advertising agency, $10,000; A. and E. H. Newmark and P. Jaffe, 126 West 112th St.

Calumet Coal Co., Inc., Manhattan, coal, coke, and wood, $25,000; W. F. Jacoby, C. W. Crooker, M. McCarthy, 17 Battery Place.

Staten Island Garage, Inc., Richmond, automobiles and general hacking business, $10,000; A. C. Cross, A. L. Wilsshaw, W. Oliver, Stapleton.

Clymer Power Corp., Chautauqua County, electric light, heat, and power, $25,000; G. W. and L. and G. H. Tenpass, Clymer.

H. Fuchs, Inc., Manhattan, flavoring extracts, $7,000; O. and H. and E. E. Fuchs, 54 West 40th St.

Charles McDermott, Inc., Manhattan, cafe and saloons; E. I. Kilenfeld, H. Rubenoff, L. B. Klatzkin, 64 East 96th St.

Jacob S. Fussel, Inc., Long Island City, awnings and window shades, $5,000; L. P. and J. F. and J. F. Fussel, Jr., Elmhurst.

R. Messea, Inc., Manhattan, silks, velvet, and dress trimmings, $50,000; H. and L. Messea, J. G. Barron, 105 Henry St.

Under-Sea Amusement Corp., Manhattan, amusements and exhibitions, $100,000; S. H. Smith, M. A. J. Christie, M. M. Grunthal, 27 Cedar St.

Anthony Av. Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, hotels, and breweries, $5,000; S. Sussman, M. Heller, H. Meyer, 12 Arden St.

International Recompressing Co., Inc., Manhattan, recompress and rebale hay and straw, $40,000; L. D. Ryan, C. B. Gross, S. J. Burke, 450 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Cantonment Supply and Amusement Co., Inc., Manhattan, moving pictures, candy, soda, and tobacco, $20,000; A. M. and W. E. Ernst, W. A. Lynch, 439 East 136th St.

Hourwich Aircraft Corp., Manhattan, airplanes, engines, and accessories, $50,000; I. A. and I. Hourwich, F. Reyher, 17 Christopher St.

Pouch Terminal, Inc., Manhattan, dockage, wharfage, and warehousing, 10,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $1,050,000; A. B., E. D., and W. H. Pouch, 17 State St.

W. & R. Oil Corp., Queens, oils and gasoline, $5,000; M. H. Levine, L. W. Well, S. Randel, 1,552 Minford Place, Bronx.

Iron and Ore Corp. of America, Manhattan, iron, steel, and other metals, $250,000; A. R. Ely, V. E. Selpgens, J. M. Lowenstein, 11 West 90th St.

Capital increases: Niagara Weather Strip Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $40,000; Southern Tier Motor Co., Elmira, $50,000 to $100,000; Writers' Press Association, $1,000 to $100,000.

Capital reduction: Brunns Carriage Manufacturing Co., Manhattan; Monarch Waist and Dress Co., Manhattan; Bobe, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Charters filed: Maine Land Company, Orange, deal in real estate, $15,000; Maxwell Green, New York; John E. Seiser, Orange, and J. N. Baker, East Orange.

National Gum Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in gum and confections, $10,000; E. A. Bonitz and Catharine B. Bonitz, Passaic, and A. W. Blendow, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Clifford Mehroff, Inc., Ridgefield, deal in feed, &c., $30,000; George Mehroff, Weehawken; Clifford Mehroff, Ridgefield, and Oliver Ravekes, Ridgefield Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 13.—Charters filed: American Industrial Corporation, acquire patents on automobiles and other things and develop the same, $20,000,000; M. H. Morris, A. M. Halloran, S. A. Williams, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Republic Mortgage Co., loan money secured by mortgage on property, &c., $7,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Franklin Founders' Corporation, conduct a general foundry business, $2,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

President
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

Vice-Presidents
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
HERBERT P. HOWELL
J. HOWARD ARDREY
STEVENSON E. WARD
JOHN E. ROVENSKY
GUY EMERSON

Cashier
FARIS R. RUSSELL

Assistant Cashiers
A. J. OXENHAM
WILLIAM M. St. JOHN
LOUIS A. KEIDEL
A. F. MAXWELL
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GASTON L. GHEGAN
A. F. BRODERICK
EVERETT E. RISLEY
H. P. BARRAND
RICHARD W. SAUNDERS
H. W. SCHRADER
R. E. STACK

Auditor
A. F. JOHNSON

Manager Foreign Department
FRANZ MEYER

Directors
JAMES S. ALEXANDER
WILLIAM A. DAY
HENRY W. de FOREST
FORREST F. DRYDEN
CHARLES E. DUNLAP
HERBERT P. HOWELL
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
A. W. MELLON
CHARLES H. RUSSELL
VALENTINE P. SNYDER
H. B. THAYER
THOS. WILLIAMS

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Resources - - $425,000,000

MILLINERY MEN TO COMBINE.

Effort to Form a National Organization of the Industry.

More than fifty prominent millinery representatives from all sections of the country gathered yesterday at the Hotel Savoy to discuss plans for the formation of a national Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. Julius Lyons, of Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City, Mo., presided, the attendance being made up of the Presidents and special committees of five of the leading millinery associations of the country. The general plan discussed contemplated the welding of these organizations into constituent members of a central association nation-wide in scope, and able to deal with the problems of the millinery trade in the broadest manner.

The associations represented at the meeting by their executives and special committees included the Millinery Jobbers' Association, National Millinery Association, Eastern Millinery Association, Hat Manufacturers' Protective Association, Associated Flower Manufacturers' Association, Ladies' Hat Manufacturing Protective Association, Braid Manufacturers' Association, and the Retail Millinery Association of America.

It was stated that all of those attending the conference favored the idea of a central organization, although it was recognized that there were difficulties in the way of realization of the plan. The suggestion was made that the proposed Millinery Chamber of Commerce could be developed into a "Temple of Fashion," the primary object of which would be to promote the artistic sense of the trade in the production of styles and to further the interests of the millinery business as a whole.

M. W. Amberg, of the New York Millinery and Supply Company, and President of the National Millinery Association, in outlining the objects hoped to be attained if the central body is finally organized, said:

"The aim of the proposed association would be to create a proper demand for suitable merchandise, initiate the millinery fashions of America, eliminate over-production, and create better conditions generally in the trades. The Millinery Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or whatever designation it may ultimately bear, should aim to make the millinery business a more artistic proposition. The object of the proposed association should be to deal with the industry in the broadest and most dignified sense. Today's meeting was devoted exclusively to a discussion of the desirability of forming a central body, and such trade subjects as discounts, returned goods or credit did not figure in the conferences."

A committee of fifteen was named to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the new organization. When this is done, another meeting will be held to consider final details before submitting the entire matter to the various millinery organizations back of the movement.

Among those attending yesterday's meeting were Frederick Bode of Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago; J. A. Stein, Jacob de Young, Alfred Simon, Arthur Ronald, A. Kanrich, William Rosenblum and Joseph Mayer of R. H. Macy & Co., New York; R. Lightner, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry Nathan, San Francisco, and Nathan Spirsberght, Omaha, Neb.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Sat. and prob. Sun.; moderate s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and prob. Sun., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers in s e.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ky.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. probably fair.

Ind.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. probably fair; moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers in extreme s. e.

Ark., Okla., and Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Iowa—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers.

N. and S. Dak. and Minn.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; possibly showers.

LONG ISLAND RATE HEARING.

Company Asks for Increase Within City Limits.

In the hearing on the application of the Long Island Railroad Company before the Public Service Commission yesterday for permission to increase its mileage rates within the city limits, H. A. Howarth, land agent of the company, was called as a witness. William L. Ransom, counsel for the commission, asked him how much land the company owned.

"The minimum value," replied Mr. Howarth, "is more than $24,000,000."

Asked as to the assessment rate Mr. Howarth replied that there was no fixed rate. It depended upon the owner.

"In some places," he said, "where local men owned property the assessed value was as low as 1 per cent. of the real value, while other land owned by persons living in New York City was assessed at 70 per cent. of its value and upward."

There was a laugh at this reply.

The principal witness was President Ralph Peters of the railroad company. In reply to questions asked by Mr. Ransom, Mr. Peters said that the company was willing to eliminate, as far as possible, the traffic on Atlantic Avenue. It came out that when the company had procured from the Public Service Commission of the Second District permission to increase mileage rates, no request was made for permission to increase other passenger rates on the ground that the company did not want to do anything which would interfere with the development of the territory served by the company's trains.

Mr. Peters was sure that the increase in mileage rates within the city limits would not have any deterimental effect on the development of Long Island. The increases asked for by the company affect almost entirely the ten, twenty, and fifty-trip tickets on the main line, the Montauk Division, the Rockaway Beach Division, the North Side Division, and the Far Rockaway branch. The hearing will be continued.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

In spite of the bearish reports concerning the current year's crop of wheat, Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week again showed a rise in flour. All of the listed grades went up 25 cents a barrel. These rises, and the fact that the week's changes in the general list were confined to more narrow limits than for some time, were its leading features. Thirty-seven of the seventy-three changes were advances, while last week sixty-two fluctuations in a total of ninety were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs	$16.00	$16.00	$10.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10	.10	.10½
St. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.16	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10¾	.10¾	.05¾
Butter, cream. ex., lb.	.39½	.38½	.28¾
Cheese, f.c., fresh, sp., lb.	.24	.24	.15½
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.33½	.34½	.23¾
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11	.11	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08½	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl.	12.00	11.75	5.85
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl.	10.75	10.50	5.15
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*	*	1.19
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	2.02	1.91	.90½
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.81¼	.78	.46
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.45
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb.	.33	.33	.27
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.32½	.32½	.25¼
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.57	.57	.37
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Ph., ton	53.00	52.00	19.75
Steel bil., Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	40.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb	.30¼	.30¼	.26½
Copper, elec., N. Y., lb	.30	.32½	.26½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.11	.11¾	.064
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.63	.62¼	.38½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.40	8.30	7.10
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	14.65	14.85	9.70
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	7.75	7.75	6.75
Lard, pr. ch., Chi., 100 lbs.	21.05	21.25	13.32½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	21.32	21.50	13.10
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	40.00	40.00	24.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb	.69	.69	.68
Sugar, fine, gr, 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.23	.23	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	4.50	4.00	2.50
Wool, avg. 100, Phila., lb.	.728	.728	.388

*Not quoted.

Only twelve of the twenty-eight changes shown in the foodstuffs were upward, including the gains in flour. Other strength was shown in the dairy products, where there was only a drop in the price of the best Western eggs to offset higher quotations on butter and on some grades of cheese. In the Chicago provisions market live beef contributed the only rise, while live hogs, prime lard, and short ribs all went down. Live sheep and mess pork did not change. At this city there was a break in the price of bacon.

A slight gain in potato prices marked the vegetable list, in which all of the other changes were declines. They included several varieties of beans, as well as turnips and cabbage. In the fruits there was a dropping off in some of the cheaper qualities of fresh apples, but no change took place in the dried ones. The raw sugars went down, while in the spices there were few changes of interest. Rye was lower, but corn and oats advanced.

The metals market produced further advances in No. 2 foundry and basic valley furnace pig iron, but none of the other crude or finished materials showed change. Tin went up, as did foundry coke, whereas furnace coke, antimony, spelter, lead, and electrolytic copper fell off in price. A rise in No. 1 calfskins, contrasting with a drop in branded cow stock, supplied the only changes in the market for hides. In the leathers there was again no quotable change.

Twelve advances and eight declines made up the week's returns in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, most of the declines being in the last named. The further rise of caustic soda and the continued drop in bleaching powder were among the features. The latter has dropped to $1.75 a hundred pounds now, as compared with $5.25 at this time in 1916. In the naval stores turpentine and resin were lower, and tar advanced again.

The building materials contributed declines in Eastern spruce lath and No. 1 cypress shingles. In the paper list strawboards went down, while chip and news boards went up. Chinese raw silk advanced.

In woolens and worsteds there was not much change for the week, and the same was true of cottons, where, especially in the more staple cloths, buying was none too active. Adverse reports concerning the jute crop in India, coupled with further bullish advices of commandeering by the British Government, brought higher prices of burlaps. Both spot stocks and arrivals are now hard to get, the former at any price.

Buyers in New York.

The Business Page of The New York Times is read by buyers arriving in New York, because it gives them all the business news. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

GEORGETTES.—Will buy several hundred pieces for spot cash; immediate and later delivery. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Jack Goldston is open for a quantity at $1.05. Call with sample piece, 32 East 31st St.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

POM-POMS.—Also ¾ cheviots; any quantity; must be reasonable. Merit, 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Placing orders for stock on suits of the better grade only; bring newest styles. Mornings, 11th floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

TOWELS.—10,000 wanted, 18x24 inch, cheap, absorbent. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WAISTS.—Contractors on $2.25 crepe de chine waists; bring samples. 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

Offerings to Buyers

BURELLA.—American burella, No. 0310, all shades, 10 pieces. Call Orchard 9840.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

CORDUROY, white, narrow, and wide wale, 27 to 36 inch. B 221 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES, high-class taffeta and Georgette; close out. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's No. 54221-52, in all popular shades. E 388 Times Downtown.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

NET.—140 pieces white net at 37½c. I. B. Skudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th.

SALTS, colored Esquimette; also quilted linings. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—Navy, Gera 787, and Waterhouse 731 for sale. Chelsea 3136.

VELOURS.—American Woolen Co., 1300 in all shades, for immediate delivery. Sherman & Shaden, Stuyvesant 3335.

WAISTS.—100 dozen of cotton waists to close out at a price. Deutschman Bros., 15 West 20th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR.—Young man wishes to connect with a contractor, who is making popular-priced dresses and who wishes branch out to the retail trade; good opportunity for a live wire contractor. Y 353 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4¼@5 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Beaded Bags on the Wane?

Except for steel beads on velvet grounds, drawstring and beaded bags, it is predicted here, will not be much in vogue this Fall. Bright colors also will be missing. The tendency in fabric bags for the coming season is toward the more sombre shades in chiffon velvet, satins, moires, failles, &c., with handles of the same materials as the bodies of the bags.

An Aid to Millinery Sellers.

An improved, non-removable ticket for use on millinery has been put on the market. It is on the order of a folding tag, so arranged that it cannot be removed from a hat without being destroyed. It is designed as a safeguard against the return of hats that have been worn, which sometimes happens in spite of the efforts of department heads to prevent it. It is understood that certain millinery departments have found the device satisfactory.

Canceling Turned About.

The tables have been completely turned in the piece goods trade. Sellers who used to complain about cancellations are now forced, because of unusual conditions, to make wholesale cancellations themselves. A factor in the market said yesterday that the Government business has not been cleaned up as quickly as it was thought would be the case at first, owing to additional orders received. For this reason a number of the mills have had to remove from their books civilian orders which they were in hopes of being able to meet. The report was denied yesterday that Government work has proved more attractive from a price standpoint than civilian trade, a report that was circulated to explain the canceling being done.

Making Imitation Impossible.

The scheme devised by a leading dress goods house last year to make the imitation of one of its best numbers impossible was followed out this season by a silk concern with equally good results. The plan embraced the purchase of all the raw material in the market of a certain kind. In the case of the woolen firm it was a yarn that possessed certain qualities of exceptional fineness and soft handling. With the silk manufacturer it was a grade of tussah silk. When the host of imitators sprang up to perform their usual "follow the leader" stunt, they found to their despair that the fabric could be made of only one kind of raw silk, and the supply of that had been cornered.

The Discount for the Office.

In all the controversy that is being waged between the retailers and the women's wear manufacturer over discounts no good and sufficient reason has been yet advanced, according to a manufacturer, for the turning over of the discount to the office of a retail establishment. According to this man the only plausible explanation seems to be that the stores have so little faith in the money-making possibilities of their departments that they want to be sure of profits by getting the discount. "The theory seems to be," he said, "that, as long as a department makes both ends meet, that is all that is necessary. The profits are represented by the discounts turned over, wholly or in part, or charged against the department."

Dress Buyers Are Active.

Following an excellent June business in dresses for immediate delivery, sellers of this merchandise report that buyers are now taking the advance Fall lines in good shape. Instead of holding back in the fear of hysterical economy on the part of the public as a result of the war, some buyers are taking more merchandise than they did a year ago at this time. In practically all cases the purchases to date are up to those of July, 1916, especially in the case of the medium and higher-priced goods. The early Fall models show no radical departures in silhouette or length from the late Spring offerings, though some manufacturers are making the skirts a bit longer. In many cases, however, the model garments are made up shorter than stock dresses. The latter are cut 39 or 40 inches long, which allows the ultimate wearer to determine the proper length herself.

Is Torn Between Two Desires.

An executive of a middy blouse making concern is torn between two desires. The first is to serve his trade to the best of his ability in merchandise, prices, &c., and the second is to dispose of his "raw materials" en masse and net a liberal profit thereby. The raw materials in this case are bleached jeans, of which this manufacturer still has a lot due that were bought at 14, 15 and 16 cents a yard. The mills that owe him the goods have offered him 19 cents a yard for them to relinquish delivery claims, which would still leave the mills a good margin of profit in reselling at the present market. So far the manufacturer has been steadfast in his refusal to "betray" his customers, and doubtless will continue so.

Smocks Are Having an Inning.

An unusually good immediate delivery business on smocks is reported in the local market, especially on those embracing Russian lines and embodying a touch of the Cossack. They are made up in beach cloths and similar fabrics, and are also offered in sheer voiles and organdies for real hot weather wear. White is the leading shade at the moment, though rose, copen and other pastel colors are good too. Middy blouses are doing well also, in spite of the fact that the jeans which go into them have advanced sharply in the last year as a result of increased navy requirements. This makes it necessary to sell them at $10.50 a dozen, compared with $8.50 to $9 in normal times, which in turn makes it necessary for the retailer to take them out of the $1 class in selling them over the counter.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

It may have been that yesterday was Friday, as well as the 13th, which kept buyers inactive in the local gray goods market, but, whatever the cause, the result was that not much business was done. The mills continued to stand firm as to prices, but more offers of goods from second hands were in the market for deliveries ranging to the end of the year at prices an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard below what first hands wanted for similar shipments. Even these offerings, however, did not tempt buyers to "come in" very heavily. When they did it was on the wider, high-count printcloths. Neither coarse nor fine-yarn goods showed much movement for the day. Printcloth prices were nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..10½c
39-inch, 68-72s...12c	38½-inch, 60-52s.. 9½c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s.. 9⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s..11c	27-inch, 64-60s... 7¼c

Fighting the Uniform Discount.

Although the uniform discount adopted by the coat and suit trade has been in operation less than a week, retailers and store representatives have come forward with suggestions for fighting it, ranging all the way from switching business to other manufacturers to holding back orders until the manufacturers are forced to return to the old terms. Meanwhile the report made at the headquarters of the manufacturers' association is that everything is going smoothly. As a rule the manufacturers are not taking the trouble to answer the threats made against them, but yesterday one of their number took occasion to say that the retailers who switch their business to other firms will find it hard sledding. The reason he advanced was that the representative houses of the industry are in the organization and they set the pace in styles for the rest of the trade.

DRY GOODS SALES INCREASE

Distribution of Wholesale Business Advances Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Marshall Field Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

Current distribution of wholesale dry goods is considerably in advance of the same week of a year ago.

The volume of road sales for both immediate and Fall delivery shows substantial gains over the corresponding period in 1916. Merchants have visited the market in smaller numbers. Collections continue very satisfactory.

Fiction Publication Falling Off.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Popular belief that works of fiction dominate the literary field is exploded by a statement issued by the Federal Bureau of Education today giving a survey of publication from 1890 to 1916. Last year fiction represented approximately 9 per cent. of the books published, while in 1890 the figure was 24 per cent. In 1888 a total of 1,880 books of fiction were issued, while last year the figure fell to 922.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. H. Thompson, carpets; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—National Straw Works; A. Kaufman, braids, straws; 621 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Hughes & McClellan Co.; J. M. McClellan, men's furnishing goods; Grand.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; J. W. Scarbrough, dry goods; 353 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Gomprecht & Benesch; J. Gomprecht, carpets, upholstery goods, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Park Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Barger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, suits, dresses, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—Solomon & Kahn; R. Solomon, clothing, woolens; Albert.
BOSTON—H. Glaser & Son; J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Navarre.
BOSTON—L. Levenson's Sons; J. Levenson, laces, linens, men's furnishing goods, clothing, hosiery, underwear; Albert.
BOSTON—Wolfson Bros.; L. W. Wolfson, hosiery, sweaters, knit goods, handkerchiefs; Navarre.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; F. C. Plumb, ladies' furnishings, underwear, and hosiery; 43 Leonard.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—S. Ach Co.; S. Ach, ribbons, flowers, braids; 621 Broadway; Sherman Square.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—M. Isaac & Sons; W. J. Herbstreet, underwear, hosiery, skirts; Imperial.
CORNING, N. Y.—Cain-Bernkoff Co.; P. Cain, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway; Grand.
DETROIT, Mich.—Sommer & Reno; A. J. Reno, millinery; Albert.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; Mr. Schreiner, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—C. F. Kramer, hats; Collingwood.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—M. J. Sullivan, carpets, furniture, upholstery goods; Murray Hill.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Smith-Riddick Co.; W. A. Hancock, cotton and dress goods; 72 Leonard, Room 411.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; M. Atkinson, furs; 100 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge Co.; W. Dalgarno, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTREAL, Ontario—Acme Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; W. Campbell, neckwear, ruchings, ribbons, veilings; Broadway and 10th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss I. M. Anderson, waists, furs; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. W. Hamilton, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Frost Bros. Co.; J. M. Frost, N. C. Frost, ready-to-wear; Room 1006, 3 W. 29th.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—N. Y. Cloak & Suit House; J. Gersterfield, waists and sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Gross & Sons; D. Gross, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; E. A. Clausen, furniture; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.; G. C. Maust, talking machines; Breslin.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Bayles Bros. Co.; D. R. Bayles, clothing, furnishing goods; Collingwood.

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at 303 to 307 West 59th St.
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Also
Automobiles, Tires, Tubes, Tops, Rims, Sundries, Horns, Lamps, Solid Tires, Wheels, Parts, &c., &c.
All Dealers Invited.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Tiffany Studios, plff., v. John Siebert, Jr., et al.—Judgment directed as stated in opinion; costs to all parties who have submitted briefs herein payable out of the fund. Opinion by Dowling, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Everett L. Crawford et al., as trustees, &c., respts., v. Clarissa T. Dexter et al., applts., impld. with the Salvation Army et al., respts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to all parties appearing upon this appeal payable out of the estate. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Henry L. Hunter, Inc., applt., v. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Thaddeus Davids Co., applt., v. the Hoff-La Roche Chemical Works, respt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and judgment of Municipal Court reinstated and affirmed. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Mary Sweeney, decd.—Decree and order reversed, with costs and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court for further action in accordance with opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Cyril V. Nichols, respt., v. Wharton, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Smith and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Owen E. Abranam, as assignee, &c. applt., v. American Exchange National Bank, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Sol Bloom, respt., v. Newbold L. R. Edgar et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Siegbert Lewin, respt., v. Aaron Hecht, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

William F. Behrmann, as substituted trustee, &c., applt., v. Frederick W. Seybel et al., as exrs., &c., et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Davis, Shearn, and Scott, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Pennington Whitehead, as substituted trustee, &c., respt., v. Maria H. D. Polk et al., respts., impld., with Elizabeth S. Crafts et al., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to all parties appearing and filing briefs herein, payable out of the estate. Opinions by Shearn and Laughlin, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Kings County Lighting Co., relator, v. Oscar S. Straus et al., respts.—Order of the commission modified as directed in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Henry B. Hart, deceased.—Ordered reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Samuel Milch, impld, &c., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinions per curiam and by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Wilhelmina McKeon, applt., v. David Sherman, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs and appellant's brief stricken from the files of the court. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

James J. E. Burke, plff., v. Union Pacific Railroad Co., deft.—Judgment for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs to the defendant. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Wallace Avenue, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Shearn and Scott, JJ. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

James L. Clare, as exr., &c., respt., v. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. et al., defts., impld., with Wilhelmina M. Bonhag et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

James H. Brand, applt., v. Frances H. Brand, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew application upon other papers. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Annie Cullen et al., applts., v. Wm. E. Walsh et al., as admrs. de bonis non, &c., et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc, respt., v. The New York Theatre Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve a further amended complaint as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Bessie Cawley, respt., v. Valley Stream House and Home Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Samuel Siegel, &c.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

E. Fougera & Co., Inc., plff., v. City of New York et al., defts.; Charles N. Crittenton Co., plff., v. same, defts.; Herman R. Planten, plff., v. same, defts.—Judgment directed in each case in favor of plaintiffs as prayed for in the submissions, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle orders on notice.

Hanlon Gregory Galvanizing Co., respt., v. Ludwig Vogelstein et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Patrick McSherry, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. No opinion. Settle order on notice. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Rhoda E. Hoyt, decd.—Decree affirmed with separate costs to appellants appearing by separate counsel and filing briefs herein, and to the respondent Dorothy Hoyt, payable out of the estate. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Morris J. Frank et al., applts.-respts., v. Walter J. Vogt, respt.-applt.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed with costs to plaintiffs in this court and in the Appellate term. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank Bailey, respt., v. S. S. Stafford, Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed with costs, demurrer sustained and complaint dismissed with costs. Order granting preliminary injunction reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied. Opinion by Page, J. Orders filed.

Re Francis J. Conway, respt., v. Alfred P. Roth, applt.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Samuel Levine, an infant, &c., applt., v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event on the authority of Meyers v. American Locomotive Co., 201 N. Y., 163. (Page and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Jonas Weil et al., applts., v. The City of New York, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page, J. (Scott, J., concurring as to the taxes for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908.) Settle order on notice.

Clarence W. Giesen, applt., v. Maurice W. Metzler, respt.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $450, with interest and costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

J. B. Kepner Co., applt., v. William E. Hutton et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Central Trust Co. of New York as Trustee, &c., respt., v. Selina L. Dewey, individually and as executrix, &c., applt., impld., with Provident Life and Trust Co. et al., respts.—Judgment so far as appealed from reversed and judgment as entered modified in accordance with opinion, with costs to appellant and to plaintiff-respondent against the defendants-respondents. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Mary S. Bierstadt, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Hyde Park Flint Bottle Co., respt., v. Julia Miller et al., as Exrs., &c., applts.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

John Wanamaker, respt., v. Charles B. Toole, applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Re Louis L. Schwartz., decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Lord Electric Co., applt., v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Charles E. Orvis, decd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court for further action in accordance with opinion. Opinions by Scott, Shearn, and Page, JJ. (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Margaret Burke, applt., v. Mary J. Higgins, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Smith and Page, JJ. Order filed.

Sigmund Weitzenblum, respt., v. Richmond Light & R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, respt., v. Louise C. Butler et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Cora V. R. Catlin, decd.—Decree affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Jacobs, applt., v. Fidelma Del Genovese, as admx., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Russell Guipe, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Kent Mfg. Co., respt., v. William H. Wellington et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Harry Schlossman, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. George L. Gilson, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

James K. Delano, Jr., respt., v. Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. (Scott and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank A. Spencer, Jr., as receiver, &c., respt., v. the City of New York, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

People, &c., respt., v. William J. Burns, applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion by Scott and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Mary Staub, an inft., &c., respt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alton J. Vail, as trustee, &c., applt., v. Theodore Blau et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emile Dugas, applt., v. Bashwitz Bros. & Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Elizabeth Dunn, applt., v. Lawrence Dunn, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Morris Ohlbaum, respt., v. Eduardo Correa et al., applts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to appellants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of all costs to date of service of answer. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Central Theatre Leasing and Construction Co., applt., v. the City of New York, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Damm House Moving Co., respt., v. William Higginson, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Julius Wise, respt., v. Alpha Portland Cement Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hoisting Machinery Co., respt., v. Federal Terra Cotta Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel J. Speck, respt., applt., v. Maduro Mercantile Co., Inc., applt.-respt.—Order so far as appealed from by plaintiff reversed with costs to plaintiff and the verdict of the jury reinstated. Opinion by Shearn and Dowling, JJ., (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Northern Bank of New York, respt., v. Charles H. Sproessig, Jr., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fannie Weil, respt., v. Globe Indemnity Co., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Abner M. Steinberg, respt., v. Leo Simon et al., applts.—Determination reversed without costs, and judgment of the Municipal Court modified in accordance with opinion and as so modified affirmed. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Hannah Witmer, applt., v. Jacob P. Davidowitz, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edith L. Sasse, applt., v. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edith L. Sasse, respt., v. Travelers Insurance Co., applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Jacob Goldman, applt., v. Adolph Hollander et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event, on the authority of Levine v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. handed down herewith. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Helene Mundt, re Sophie Wells and John Eichler Brewing Co.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hill Steamboat Line, respt., v. New York Central R. R. Co., impld., &c., applt.—Determination affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Mabel Ward, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People on complaint of Frank Donder, respt., v. Edward May et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. John Simonson et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. John Brunnelli, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re The City of New York, re White Plains Road.—Order reversed so far as appealed from in respect to Parcel No. 8, with $10 costs and disbursements; so far as appealed from by owner of Parcels 18 and 19 and by the City of New York, order reversed, without costs, and report returned to Commissioners with directions as stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

John J. McAuliff, respt., v. United Fruit Company, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. McAuliff, respt., v. Bradley W. Palmer, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William W. Niles, applt., v. Benjamin F. Yoakum, impleaded, &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Marion Adams, respt., v. Louis R. Adams, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Re Max Flatauer, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Message Photo-Play Co., Inc., respt., v. George H. Bell, Comm'r, &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

George H. Makepeace, respt., v. Dilltown Smokeless Coal Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Albert Hoffman, respt., v. Rose Dress Co., Inc., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Albert Hoffman, respt., v. Rose Dress Co., Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Universal Film Mfg. Co., applt., v. George H. Bell, as Comm'r, &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of Message Photo-Play Co. v. Bell, handed down herewith. Order filed.

John Croughan, respt., v. New York Mutual Benefit Society, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Joseph A. McAleenan, respt., v. Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, without leave to plaintiff to plead over. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Patrick Ryan, applt., v. The City of New York, respt.—Judgment affirmed as to items of 1904 delay, 1907-8 delay, electric wiring delay, cement change, and interest on progress payments; and reversed as to item of 1906 delay and sheeting charges, and new trial ordered with respect to said items, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Shearn, J., and Clarke, P. J. (Clarke, P. J., Dowling, and Smith, J J., concurring in part.) Settle order on notice.

Maude C. Fuller as extx. v. Daniel R. Singleton.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Andrew T. Brooks v. Charles A. Keene.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

George Littman v. Henry L. Brittain.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order signed.

Harry Frankel v. Abraham Peters et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Lillian Harburger v. John J. Campbell; William Younger v. John J. Campbell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry Carvill v. Mirror Films, Inc.—Motion for reargument denied; motion for leave to appeal granted. Order filed.

William C. Lesster 2d. v. Grace F. Lesster et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Spiritusfabrick Astra v. Sugar Products Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re of Hetty H. R. Green, decd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs Order filed.

Angie M. Booth, et al., v. Wm. H. W. Knipe, et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Re Joseph R. Megrue, decd.—Motion granted upon the deposit by the executor with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. of the property directed to be delivered by the decree, except such as has already been delivered, and the execution of a bond in the penal sum of $10,000 to provide for the payment to respondent in case of the affirmance of the decree, of all dividends or increments that shall be allotted to said stock pending appeal. Settle order on notice.

Guy L. Nelson v. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., Inc.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

Yanci D. Fox v. Harry Fox.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Re Michael H. Wolfe.—Referred to the Committee on Character and Fitness.

Alexandria Meledin, as admx., v. Carl Victor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Marie Fenton v. Jacob Hirschberg.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People, on complaint of Andrew T. Hyde, v. Chisholm Realty Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Marion Spencer, as executrix, v. John T. Williams et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Times Square Automobile Co. v. Motor Car Equipment Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. Forbes Murray v. Henry L. Preston.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Johanna Reiss v. Supreme Conclave Improved Order Heptasophs.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Christian J. Francis v. The City of New York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re William A. Prendergast v. John P. Cohalan et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William M. O'Connor v. The City of New York.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Re Michael O'Sullivan. Motion denied. Order filed.

Re Louis Mathot, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Charles Firestone, an attorney.—Proceeding dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Moses C. Abuza, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Francis S. Male, as trustee, &c., applt., v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Page and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Samuel S. Field et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Re Michael J. Walsh, an attorney.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Re John T. Delaney, an attorney.—Respondent having filed his duly acknowledged resignation of the office of attorney and counsellor-at-law, no further proceedings will be taken.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—The Equitable Trust Co<Aaron Goodman Realty Co—Harry Lesser. Re Kaminsky—Louis C Haggerty. Re China America Impt Co—Louis C Haggerty. Bates<Bates—William Allen. Re Ceuci—J Sidney Bernstein. Meyer<Rings Farm Co—William A Sweetser.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Saturnino Comello<Italian Nat'l Club of Mann—Morris Flores. Lincoln Trust Co<Gertie Halpin—John H Van Tine. Max Fleishfarb<Nesham Realty Co—John H. Van Tine.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—City Real Estate Co<Collins—Arthur D Kinney. Boyd<Gundlach—Orson A Raynor. Berger<Scofield—Max Altmayer. Helfrich<Rogers—Theodore M Riehl. Whitehouse<Biggart—Cambridge Livingston. German Savings Bank<Gotz—Cambridge Livingston. Gorelsky<Doll—Max Greenwald.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co<T J Cunningham Co—Herbert A. Sherman.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JAMES J. FERO, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against James J. Fero, Inc., dealer in automobile tires, 792 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Miller Rubber Company of New York, $12,900; Lee Tire Sales Company, Inc., $9,210, and Lee Tire and Rubber Company of Conshohocken, Penn., $19,950. It was alleged that the company transferred and paid over to James J. Fero $100,000 between March 13 and June 9 last. The information was given by an accountant, who made an examination of the books of the company. It was also alleged that Mr. Fero admitted he had taken $50,000 from the assets of the company and applied the money to his personal use. The company was incorporated on Aug. 11, 1915, with capital stock $20,000. Ingram, Clark, Taylor & Schenck are the attorneys who filed the petition for the creditors.

S. BETMAN & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Betman and Herman Betman, who compose the firm of S. Betman & Son, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 188 Duane Street, by Joseph Strupack, a creditor for $8,500. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver in bond of $1,500. Liabilities are $9,500 and assets $3,500. The business was started twenty years ago.

WILLIAM G. FELDBERG, a contractor, 276 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $33,830 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted mostly in Brooklyn in 1908. Among the creditors are the estate of Alexander Bryant, $7,807; Kurlanziek & Alpert, $3,000, and East N. Y. Lumber Co., $2,000.

NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC.—George Gray Zabriskie has been appointed receiver of Nathan Lane's Sons, Inc., printers and stationers, in bond of $2,000.

DANIEL J. BRYAN.—James C. Deitweiler has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand of Daniel J. Bryan, grocer, at Ellenville and Napanoch, in bond of $2,000.

ITALIAN NATIONAL CLUB.—Morris Flores has been appointed receiver by Judge Hendrick of the Supreme Court of the Italian National Club of New York, at 117-119 West Forty-eighth Street, a membership corporation, on application of Saturnin Comillo, a creditor for $2,911.

MILES BROTHERS, INC.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on April 25, 1910, against Miles Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of motion picture films, 259 Sixth Avenue, has been dismissed by Judge Mayer and the adjudication vacated. All the claims against the company, twenty-six in number, have been assigned to Martha L. Miles, who has consented to the dismissal. Referee Townsend reported that the claim of Bertha Meyers for $33,541 included in the list of creditors, was inadvertent, that she had filed the claim in another case. Claims proved were about $35,000.

FRANCES LEVITAN SPINGOLD.—The petition in bankruptcy filed by Frances Levitan Spingold, dressmaker, 895 West End Avenue, has been dismissed and the proceedings vacated.

JOHN J. DOLAN, Freeport, Nassau County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $4,477.42; assets $2,007.33.

HARRY A. DANIELS, Patchogue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $2,221.82; assets $1,100.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 268 business failures during the week, against 179 for the previous week and 307, 341, 304, and 231 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 61, New England 25, Southern 71, Western 54, Northwestern 21, and Far Western 36. Canada had 19, against 14 for the previous week. About 92 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 13.—Richard Pollatschek, a retail dry goods merchant of 839 Elizabeth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $6,712; assets $3,656.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Franklin D. Peterson, a general merchant of Elpaso, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $4,787; assets $4,584.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—Albert G. Stephens, a farmer at Southbay, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $38,573; assets $26,965.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—James E. Hethcote, a Howard County farmer, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court. Liabilities $20,188.38; assets $9,800.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Charles T. Gribben, a druggist at Rochester, Ind., by three alleged creditors who charge that Gribben is insolvent.

Another involuntary petition was filed against the Marion Bench and Cabinet Company of Marion, Ind., by five lumber concerns of the Southern States, each charging they are creditors and that the company has preferred creditors recently.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—The Railway Securities Corporation of Harvel, Ill., incorporated to build an electric railroad between Springfield and Hillsboro, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. L. J. Magill of Rock Island was appointed receiver. Liabilities $16,841, assets $4,112.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Joseph Pakhorn of Pakhorn Portable House Company. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $9,000; assets $5,548.

Barnet J. Senelick, a cloak and suit manufacturer at 1,315 Milwaukee Avenue. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Sheldon B. Broadhead and others. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, July 13, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Agoust, Emil—M. Rosenthal....$391.41
Allwin Realty Co., Inc.—J. Lehrer et al. 105.65
Bellak, Charles M.—W. R. Fletcher....940.46
Beebe, Silas P.—M. O. Morrison....410.80
Baum, Jerome G.—Metropolitan Improvement Co....141.91
Berger, Emil—F. Semken....114.50
Bertoles, Alexander—People, &c....200.00
Bothamley Chemical Color and Extract Co., Inc.—Emil Gremer Co....207.02
Cohen, Joseph—Larkin Lumber Co....160.86
Creiger, John—Ajax Rubber Co., Inc....853.32
Comerma, John, and Tile Arch Construction Co.—Comerma Co....733.34
Carver, David—M. Christison....181.79
Carew, F. J., & Co., Inc.—B. Rosengarten....221.34
Cleverdon, Robert N.—John B. Roberts & Co....1,009.43
Church, John B.—Degen Stable Co., Inc. 210.38
Chapman, Isaac E., et al.—L. E. Waterman Co., costs....1,002.62
Coyne, Margaret—E. Murphy....145.62
Essenwanger, Charles, & Son, Inc.—C. O. Fehr....525.41
Friedman, Louis—L. Korostoff & Sons, Inc....128.88
Gray, Lizzie E.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank....2,371.72
Finley, Henry A.—M. Goodwin & Co., Inc....115.12
Humphreys, Frederic P.—J. R. Barrie....628.71
Hirsh & Schofield, Inc.—A. Gusmer....407.46
Hagerman, Roy, and Wm. B. Langhorst—A. H. Christ....223.91
Jeuch, George—Travelers Ins. Co....265.55
Importers & Traders Building Co., Inc.—A. I. Drayton....170.83
Irgang, David—G. & F. P. Klesberg et al. 265.81
Kaufman Realty Co. and Barnett Levy—A. Dworsky....5,097.32
Jermon, Rush, and W. W. Reading—E. Coleman....164.00
Keating, James—N. Y. Telephone Co....137.39
King, Hiter—C. P. Oakley....124.28
Kurzrok, Max—W. Nungasser....1,306.58
Lewis, George E., Jr.—J. Lawson....113.31
Mammes, Bernard—Crandall Pettee Co....256.91
Murphy, George E.—J. W. Block, Jr....300.40
Mitchell, Alexander McP.—Govic Electric Co....439.34
Moskowitz, Israel—Second National Bank of Hoboken....5,229.64
Mathot, Jeanne S.—V. Kenner....138.88
McDonald, James—L. James....547.50
N. Y. and Boston Transportation Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co....100.19
New England Ordnance and Machinery Co.—Same....113.89
Newman, Charles—I. Saches....100.40
Nichols, John—Elektra Toy and Novelty Co., Inc....105.26
Patti, George—Aaron J. Friedman, Inc. 361.30
Pelham Golf Catering Co., Inc.—L. I. Beef Co....495.66
Qual, Louis—C. Wanninger et al....146.91
Peggs, Macdonald—McClave & Co....142.26
Peters, Dixie L., and Karl Brahme—F. Kiernan....533.89
Reiss, William—H. A. Meyer....165.15
Rebarer, Lillian R., and Samuel Oberlander—G. Schwinn....150.81
Rubin, Adeling—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs....107.70
Rinder, Sarah—Same, costs....105.20
Rossheim, Isidor, Lena Manson, and Broadway Electrical Novelty Co., Inc.—J. Rosenberg....194.74
Silberberg, Isaac—Lawyers' Mortgage Co....1,174.38
Rapp Construction Co.—Lenox Sand and Gravel Co....189.93
Roche, Maurice—W. M. Haradon....145.62
Robinson, Frank B.—E. H. Robbins....553.91
Sabatano, Salvatore—People, &c....200.00
Spooner, Edward H.—J. Lawson....234.41
Shlanger, Solomon H.—E. Kallman....429.40
Somerstein, Wolf, and Morris Kesstenbaum—Farmers Loan and Trust Co. 2,164.83
Schmeidekamp, Annie—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City....3,213.14
Stubbe, Ludwig—F. Benjamin et al....876.66
Sullivan, Patrick H.—R. A. McKee et al....547.40
Schlitt, Bekie—M. Berger....113.10
Scott, Earle—J. Rhodes....131.64
Seeley, John A.—John A. Roebling's Sons Co., New York....686.25
Strassburger, Lionel—A. Cooper....980.88
Taylor, Roy E.—Charmion Construction Co....481.83
Truslen, Elizabeth—A. R. Frank....151.91
Terry, George C.—I. L. Weaver....433.50
Ultra Picture Corp., Andrew J. Cobe, and Charles W. Allen—M. M. Wolf....292.28
United Carpet Cleaners, or United Carpet Cleaners Co. of N. E.—Block Advertising Service, Inc....514.91
Vickers, George—G. Keiser....2,410.43
Walsh, Patrick—R. Foley....521.41
Waynor Construction Co., Inc., and Charles L. Wayland—J. Cardillo....676.66
Weintraub, Frank, Joseph, and Esther—Glaze & Fine....275.41
Weingarten, Maurice—M. G. Richardson et al....4,207.56
Same—M. G. Richards....3,137.27
Zelinsky, Celia—G. M. Moscowitz....460.00

In Bronx County.

Bellotti, Michael—T. Freedman....$148.68
Bleck, Caroline—Blue Valley Butter Co. 165.72
Cosgrove, Joseph M.—Reddan Specialty Co., Inc....173.13
Cardinale, Arturo—A. Zaffrano et al....66.27
Cohen, Samuel—People's Bank and Trust Co....1,989.56
Cannazzaro, Domenico—A. Rogazzo, administrator....10,000.60
Finkenauer, Ferdinand—M. H. Titlebaum....37.69
Fratto, Bestiano—A. Zaffrano et al....46.72
Giniger, Jacob—J. C. Kremer....69.30
Hesse, Albert—Fifth National Bank....493.36
Harrison, Charles—Freeman Street Co., Inc....448.87
Same—Same....724.37
Katz, Saul—Gerberoux Co....134.62
Kunz, Albert H., Jr., and Ida Kunz—J. A. Wahrenberger....997.72
Knauf, George—S. Hambert....279.09
Musgrave, Louis P.—M. S. Croxson....221.45
Sheperd, Louis J.—J. W. Fiske Iron Works....133.48
Schulze, August and Marie—G. T. Kaestner et al....2,555.16
Voorhees, William O.—Oestreicher Bros. 40.11

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Corn, Joseph—E. Bernhard, June 8, 1917....$500.00
Clark, James F., et al.—D. L. Page, July 3, 1917....1,898.35
Browning, Edw. W.—M. A. Levinson, Jan. 8, 1917, reversed....426.62
Falk, Myron S.—H. Kauner, June 4, 1917....610.61
Irvine, Frank W.—F. Walsh, Nov. 28, 1916....191.76
Mickey, Robert K., and General Aeronautic Co.—A. C. Hottenroth, Nov. 28, 1916, reversed....36,312.43
Norris, James N.; William H. Norris and Elizabeth P. Norris—H. Hanauer, June 22, 1917....4,256.53
Prentice, Harry—N. Y. Cab Co., Ltd., July 3, 1900....364.92
Schreyer, John F.—J. A. Deering, Jan. 8, 1914....183.85
Same—Same, Oct. 18, 1911....743.45
Same—Same, March 9, 1916....178.96
Kenny, Frank H.—H. R. Stewart et al., May 17, 1915....107.88
Walker, Isaac P., and Chas. M. Perrett—W. D. Poddick, Feb. 16, 1917....2,045.45
Hershfield, Henry G., et al.—Barkin Construction Co., May 5, 1914, reversed....2,466.71
Cohen, Otto—J. R. Walsh, June 16, '17, 111.41
Latimer, Frank I.—A. K. Gemunder, Dec. 13, 1916....217.81
Hilands, Rufus V.—J. Mather, May 29, 1917....132.16
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Joseph McCloskey, and Frank R. Leland—J. S. Herrman, June 21, 1917....203.75
Leland, Francis L.—J. S. Herrman, July 30, 1914....16,188.24
Marino, James—Simon Strauss, Inc., April 8, 1917....125.77
Vollkommer, Andrew—Julius Kessler & Co., May 17, 1917....101.92

In Bronx County.

Friedman, Joseph B.—J. Solomon, June 9, 1916....145.72
Irving, Louise A., and Francis A. Shepherd—City Real Estate Co., July 19, 1917....318.04
Same—Same, July 10, 1917....2,752.40

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAFAYETTE BATHS & HOTEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 403 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, dressers, chiffoniers, tables, mattresses, linens, paintings, pictures, rugs, cash registers, liquors, bar fixtures, accessories to Turkish bath establishment, safe deposit boxes, hotel cooking utensils and dishes, silverware, brassware, motors, office furniture and fixtures, also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the 1917 liquor license.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Good Clothiers

PALM BEACH

The Summertime Suit

THE world's alight with sunshine and astir with waving green. BANG! goes the desk on sordid care and trouble—BANG!—the office door on musty grind and toil. ¶ Grab your grip and clubs. Just time for the 2:02—the woods—the song birds. ¶ In cool porous, featherlight PALM BEACH—enjoy a day of rest and play.
¶ It repels both dirt and rain, and always looks so crisp and fresh.
¶ Far less costly than worsteds are airy, comfortable PALM BEACH Suits—yet just as faithful in service.

THE TRADE-MARKED LABEL IS IN GARMENTS OF THE GENUINE

THE PALM BEACH MILLS—GOODALL WORSTED CO.
SELLING AGT: A. ROHAUT DEPT. 229 4TH AVE. N.Y.

Look for Palm Beach this Label
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

PRESIDENT ADVISES BIG CUT IN FOOD BILL

Writes to Martin Suggesting That Cotton, Metals, and Many Other Articles Be Eliminated.

TEXT OF LETTER IS SECRET

Pomerene Offers Drastic Amendment to Bar Advisory Board from Profit in Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson wrote a letter today to Senator Martin, Democratic leader of the Senate, in which he urged that the Food Administration bill be altered to limit control to foodstuffs, feed, and fuel, so it might pass in modified form when it comes up for final vote on July 21.

While Senator Martin declined to make the letter public, it is understood that the President deprecated the inclusion of cotton, metals, and other articles which have been loaded onto the list of control, and expressed the hope that the Senate would simplify the measure.

The President is also understood to have indicated that he favored the Senate coming to a vote on the bill now before it, as against the Gore substitute, which provides for a Board of Food Administration and eliminates the office of Food Administrator. The urgency of having the bill passed on the day fixed by general agreement is impressed by the President.

Senator Gore again attempted today to get the Senate to take up his substitute bill, but he got it no further than being placed on the Clerk's desk. The Senate prefers to go through with the original bill and eliminate whatever is necessary to perfect it rather than thrash out the substitute evolved by Senator Gore, with its modifications.

Debate on the amendments to the bill was finished today after Senator Pomerene of Ohio offered a substitute to Section 3, which, in the original measure, prohibits members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, or any other Government agents or advisers, participating in the award of contracts in which they are pecuniarily interested. Senator Pomerene's amendment goes even further than the original in providing that no such agent or adviser shall "solicit or attempt to induce" any one to make a contract from which he would profit and further prevents him from voting on any such contract. The amendment meets objections expressed on the floor of the Senate against allowing Government officials to vote profits to themselves. It has the support of the Senate Agriculture Committee and the floor leaders, and is expected to be adopted tomorrow.

The Pomerene Amendment.

The amendment follows:

Section 3—No person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employe of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce or attempt to induce any person or officer, authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States, to make any contract or to give any order for the furnishing to the United States of work, labor or services, or of materials, supplies or other property of any kind or character including construction if such agent or employe has any pecuniary interest in such contract or order or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint stock company or association, of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be a party thereto. Nor shall any agent or employe make, or be a member of any committee or other body which shall make or participate in making, any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board or commission of the United States or any member or subordinate thereof without making to the best of his knowledge and belief a full and complete disclosure in writing to such person or group of persons of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and in any party thereto, nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contracts or giving said order. Any willful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Senator Penrose objected to Section 3 as aimed at legislating the Advisory Commission out of office. He believed it to be an essential part of the war machinery.

"This is an aggregation that, in my opinion, represents the brains of America," said Senator Penrose. "I would like to recite the circumstances under which Samuel Vauclain, one of the most important business men of Philadelphia, came here. He received an unexpected letter from the Secretary of War urging him to come and serve. He replied that he was President of companies handling Government contracts worth many hundred of millions of dollars, and that he was also participant in similar contracts for the Allies. Therefore, he said, he did not think he should be called for service, but Mr. Baker said these were the very reasons which should induce him to come here.

"He has entirely neglected some of his business interests and has probably rendered more effective work here than any one connected with the administration of the army and navy."

No Power to Close Contracts.

"These gentlemen have no other power than to make investigations," interjected Senator Chamberlain. "They have no power to close contracts; if any one has that power it is the members of the Cabinet."

"In many cases those empowered to deal with contracts have displayed an intelligence that will appal the people of the United States," replied Senator Penrose. "Under this section the Advisory Commission is checked just as it reaches completion of the contract, yet men are dying by the thousands on the European battlefields."

Senator Penrose maintained that Section 3 barred the business and financial experts from even acting in an advisory capacity, much less completing a contract.

"It goes further than the proponents designed," said Senator Knox. "It is almost ridiculous. If a man acts in an advisory capacity he can sell absolutely nothing to the Government whether he is adviser upon this particular product or something else."

"The chief difficulty with the section and also in a measure with the amendment," said Senator Wadsworth, "is that it prohibits John Smith or anyone else who happens to hold office in the Advisory Commission or under the Council of National Defense, however unimportant or indirectly connected with the proposed purchase for Government account, from participation even in an advisory capacity in any contract or consideration of a contract which is to be made with a firm or corporation in which he is in any wise interested even to the smallest amount.

"Now this is wholly unnecessary. It is the function of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy only to pass finally upon the award of a contract. They are the men who actually make the contracts. It is time the nation knew about this and understood it. No member of the board, the Advisory Council, should be prohibited from offering counsel and advice on contracts simply because he has financial interest in the corporation which is about to receive an award. He shouldn't be debarred from advising and counseling the Cabinet officers who have the final power.

"It is an unfortunate thing that there is not a better understanding of these things in Congress. It is unfortunate that there is so little information furnished to the Congress with regard to contracts and to the movements of the Council and the Advisory Commission. Legislators are too much in the dark on these points and therein is the reason for their suspicion. Lack of information is what makes them suspicious.

"It would be an altogether healthy thing if on appropriate occasions the members of the Council of National Defense and of the Advisory Commission would advise with Senators either individually or collectively with regard to what is undertaken and what is being accomplished. We would not make mistakes or tremble on the verge of making mistakes, but a confidence induced in members of the Congress would extend throughout the whole people of the United States."

FOOD GOUGING AT CAPITAL.

Washington Hotel Prices Far Above London's, Congressman Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A protest against the high prices charged for food by Washington hotels, as compared to prices at the Hotel Savoy, in London, was made in the House today by Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois. Mr. Madden is one of the wealthy men of the House.

"You can get a table d'hote dinner at the Savoy in London for $1.62," said Mr. Madden, "and you could not buy that dinner in a Washington hotel of the same class for $5. It is only fair to state the difference between the cost of living here and abroad since we are sending food abroad. Now, for instance, in Washington cauliflower, which is a sort of educated cabbage, is charged for at fifty cents a service. I suppose it actually costs about a cent or two cents. In London the price is about half the charge here.

"We send most of the stuff served at the Savoy over there, and the London hotels are paying war taxes. Our hotels have not begun to pay war taxes. They must be getting their money in advance so as to be able to pay.

"Over there they charge 12 cents for celery; it is 60 cents here. A small steak that costs you $1.50 in a big Washington hotel costs 36 cents in London; soup is 35 cents here and 24 cents in London; fish that is 50 cents here is 36 cents in London, and salads that you pay $1 for in Washington are served at 24 cents in London."

England Takes Over Grain Crops.

LONDON, July 13.—Baron Rhondda, Food Controller, by an order issued today has taken over the control of the 1917 crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and potatoes.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 93, n s, 25x100, partition sale, June 12, 1917; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Thomas F. Shea, 164 East 81st St, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,100

HOUSTON ST, n s, 210 ft e of Goerck St, and at w s of Mangin St, runs n 70.7x e 70.7 to e s of Mangin St x s — to Houston St x w 70 to beginning; Ardolas Co. to Joseph Goldstein, 1,859 48th St, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000, July 10; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway....$1

HOWARD ST, 25, s s, 248.8 ft e of Broadway, 25.10x100.7; Edward and Sarah Greenebaum to Alma Greenebaum, 33 West 85th St, mtg $21,000, June 14; attorney, Alexander Greenberg, 233 Broadway....$100

ORCHARD ST, 19, w s, 17.5x79, with land adjoining on rear and n s, in rear of 21 Orchard St, and 50 ft from Orchard St, 17.5x29; Louis H. Schultz et al to Louis Levinson, 108 West 141st St, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

PITT ST, 100, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, foreclosure July 12, 1917; Theodore H. Friend, referee, to Mary G. Richardson, 17 West 74th St, and William C. Orr, 16 East 92d St, trustees of the will of Catharine A. Stevens, July 12; attorney, Edward J. Prest, 51 Chambers St....$24,000

PITT ST, 102, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, foreclosure July 12, 1917; Joseph J. Corn, referee, to Mary G. Richardson, 17 West 74th St, July 12; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St....$24,000

PITT ST, 48 and 50, e s, 54 ft n of Delancey St, 46x50x irregular; Meyer Greenberg to Abraham Greenberg, 436 East 136th St, July 10....$1

RIDGE ST, 95, s w corner of Rivington St, (193,) 72.11x25.7; Dorothy Ackerman (Salwen) to Annie Levine, 28 Catherine St, Rochester, N. Y., all title, all liens, June 11; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St.$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 84x100; Helena L. G. Asinari to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $255,000, all liens, June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 165th St, 113x84.11x105.10x123.7; Charles G. Weir, executor, &c., to Joseph H. Arnold, 1,367 Plimpton Av, Bronx, mtg $159,500, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....Above mtg..$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Arnold to Helene Ahrens, 601 West 190th St, mtg $159,500, July 12; attorney, same....$100

2D AV, 2,291, w s, 75.8 ft n of 117th St, 25.8x110; John J. Brady, Jr., referee, to City of New York, subject to all taxes, &c., July 12; attorney, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, City of New York....$500

8TH AV, 2,905 and 2,907, w s, 37.6 ft s of 154th St, 37.6x100; Louie Haack to Morland Mfg. Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $33,500, b. and s., July 10; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway....$1

43D ST, 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Richard Brenner and another to Martha E. Brenner, 840 West End Av, quitclaim, Feb. 14; attorneys, Dunlop & Smith, 68 Wall St....$1

31ST ST, 163 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 16x98.11; Mary Schwab to Julius H. Seymour, at the Belnord, 86th St and Broadway, mtg $9,000, all liens, Oct. 16, 1916; address, 233 Broadway....$100

58TH ST, 355 West, n s, 95 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Caroline S. Zeiner to Mary E. Klinker, 15 St. Andrew Place, Yonkers, N. Y., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 9; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St....$100

72D ST, 44 East, s s, 157 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; John Moller to Oscar L. Richard, 46 East 72d St, mtg $20,000, July 12; attorney, Jos. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St...$1

75TH ST, 4 and 6 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50.8x102.2x irregular; Nathaniel L. McCready to Papago Realty Co., 62 Broad St, b. and s., and c. a. g., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

77TH ST, 301 West, n s, 25 ft w of West End Av, runs n 30x w 12x n 35x w 18x s 65 to street x e 60 to beginning; Joseph A. Whitney to Herman Bernstein, 37½ St. Mark's Place, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 29; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Bernstein to A. Richard Stern, 44 West 87th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

124TH ST, 227 East, n s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Richard B. Schoeler to Elise A. Schoeler, 227 East 124th St, mtg $10,000, May 31, 1916; attorneys, Herman & Ernst, 170 Broadway....$100

124TH ST, 505 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure July 10, 1917; George W. Simpson, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av....$50,000

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x —; Mary E. Sipp to Julia C. S. Grant, Tarrytown, N. Y., mtg $16,000, c. a. g., July 10; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 300 Broadway....$350

144TH ST, 450, n s, 177.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11, foreclosure July 6; Warren Leslie, referee, to Edward P. Sheehy, 1,874 Lexington Av, July 13; attorneys, Sheehy, C. & McC., 256 Broadway....$5,000

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, 482, s e corner of 147th St, 87.5x100; Louis Fabricant, referee, to Bronx Development Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $20,000, June 21; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 200.1 ft n of 174th St, 20.3x114.5; Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Improvement Co., Inc., to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, July 9; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av....$1

BERGEN AV, n e corner of Grove St, runs e 22.5 to centre line of Mill Brook x n 59.10x s w 61; A. Hupfels Sons to Adolto Realty Co., Inc., 842 St. Ann's Av, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway....$100

BERGEN AV, s w corner of Grove St, 48.9x 81.11x86.11x99.8; same to same, mtg $10,000, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway....$100

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining land of Andrew Naudain, 50x127, except land in 148 cp. 428; William H. Frame to 230 5th Avenue Corporation, 230 5th Av, 1-3 part, April 25; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway....$100

BRIGGS AV, s e corner of 194th St, 45.5x 80.4x18.11x81; also Bainbridge Av, s w corner of 194th St, 81.8x81x57.1x84.2; also Briggs Av, e s, 85.7 ft s of 194th St, 40.2x 88.2x40x81.6; also Briggs Av, e s, 125.9 ft s of 194th St, 40.2x84.9x40x88.2; also Briggs Av, e s, 165.11 ft s of 194th St, runs e 84.9x s 40x w 74.7x w 11.8x n 39.7; Helene Ahrens to Joseph H. Arnold, 1,367 Plimpton Av, mtg $152,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Arnold to Charles G. Weir, Katonah, N. Y., executor, mtg $138,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$10,000

HUGHES AV, 2,146, e s, 36x irregular; Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Improvement Co., Inc., to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, July 9; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av....$50

INTERVALE AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 165th St, 25.1x97.10; Pauline Bender, individually and as executrix, et al. to Anna Kesse, New Springville, S. I., mtg $1,000, June 14; attorney, William Brewer, 220 Broadway...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosie Koehm to same, June 23; same attorney....$1

LOTS 225 and 226, Block 6, map of Tremont Terrace; Ravos Realty Co., Inc., to Charles W. Kirchof, 535 East 89th St, mtg $3,750, June 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

LOTS 1,341 and 1,342, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and another, trustees, et al., to Joseph Swanson, 436 East 155th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$800

All following same map, date, and attorney:

LOTS 669 and 670; same to John Mollett and another, 709 10th Av....$750

LOTS 1,388 to 1,391; same to Jessie I. Martin, 555 West 173d St....$1,500

LOTS 595 and 789; same to Teresa Lopresti, 346 East 20th St....$625

LOTS 161 to 163; same to C. M. Bernstein, 311 West 97th St....$1,325

LOTS 290 and 291; same to Carmine Pagnozzi, 234 East 85th St....$850

LOTS 53 and 54; same to Charles F. Pratt, 200 East 166th St....$450

LOT 961; same to Frank R. Daum, 2,023 Washington Av....$400

LOT 788; same to Joseph Megnor, 309 East 28th St....$300

LOTS 551, 552, 974, and 975; same to Alfred J. Offner, 6th St and 8th Av, Whitestone, L. I....$1,500

LOTS 185 and 186; same to Giuseppe Sanzo, 663 East 188th St....$650

LOTS 62 to 66; same to Emily Good, 148 Amsterdam Av....$2,500

LOTS 1,190 and 1,191; same to William Terbeck, 19 East 124th St....$1,425

LOTS 980 and 981; same to Marion Hays, 682 Academy St....$700

LOTS 258 and 259; same to John Ketz, 253 West 13th St....$1,775

LOT 183; same to Geraci Serafino, 582 East 187th St....$325

LOT 542; same to Morris Klein, 137 Goerck St....$350

LOTS 517 and 518; same to John Apostolakos, 1,416 5th Av....$800

LOTS 374 and 375; same to Arakel Holopigian, 117 East 130th St....$700

LOT 153; same to Eleanor S. F. Macomber, 70 Post Av....$550

LOTS 1,103 and 1,104; same to Michael Klein, 826 Hewitt Place....$1,500

LOTS 122 and 123, map of Dash estate; Sabella Muratore to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, L. I., mtg $910, April 28; attorney, Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, L. I....$100

LOT 253, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Rebecca C. Edwards to Steppen Kerr, 2,249 Quincy Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Stephen Kerr, 2,249 Quincy Av....$1

PARK AV, 3,140, s s, 36.6x100x50x126.6; Lopard Bldg. Corp. to Decio Camino, 415 East 154th St, mtg $6,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

PART LOTS 19 and 20, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 50x64; A. Hupfel's Sons to Adolto Realty Co., Inc., 842 St. Ann's Av, mtg $2,000, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway..$100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 287.1 ft n of 167th St, 30x 113.2; Levi M. Scoville to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, July 9, mtg $4,000; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Home St, 25x 95; also Tinton Av, e s, 40 ft n of dividing line of Lots 87 and 89, map of Eltona, runs e 136x n 20x w 133x s 20; Beckerman Construction Co. to Elsie Schofler, 480 East 171st St, mtg $12,200, Nov. 2, 1910; attorney, E. Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isaiah Schofler et al. to Schofler & Brodsky, Inc., 91 Greene St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 5, 1914; same attorney....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Schofler & Brodsky, Inc., to Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av, Dec. 15, 1915; same attorney....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 47.4x102; William Hodgson to Henry Bremish, 2,017 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $36,500, June 29; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 East Tremont Av....$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 75x77.9x87.4x122.5; City Real Estate Co. to Adolto Realty Co., 842 St. Ann's Av, June 11; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 360.5 ft n of 170th St, runs s e 138.5 to w s of Mill Brook x w 25.1x n w 135.7x s 25; James Ferguson to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, mtg $5,000, July 9; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lenox Av....$100

3D AV, 2,970, s e corner of Grove St, runs e 98x s 36.11 to Bergen Av x w 91.9x n 26.3; City Real Estate Co. to Adolto Realty Co., 842 St. Ann's Av, June 11; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway.$100

3D AV, s w corner of 138th St, 43.11x74.2x 36.4x57.2; A. Hupfel's Sons to Adolto Realty Co., 842 St. Ann's Av, mtg $48,000, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway....$100

135TH ST, 520 East, 25x100; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Gustav T. Kaestner, 2,216 Starling Av, et al. executors, June 29; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 233 Broadway.$12,000

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NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

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A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. $20 per week up. Booklet. Walton & Messner.

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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. Easy Commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 feet. References.
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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
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Why not rest in one of my comfortable cabins in the wilds of Pike Co. Rockbound Camp, Glen Eyre, Pa.

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White House four blocks; 421 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An investment deal involving five modern apartment houses in the Bronx valued at $225,000 was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday, as indicating the demand for good residential property in that borough. The buildings sold included the three five-story houses at 2,608, 2,612, and 2,616 Briggs Avenue, covering a plot 120 feet front by irregular, also a similar house at 260 East 194th Street, southeast corner of Briggs Avenue, fronting 45 feet by irregular, and the five-story apartment at 274 East 194th Street, southwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue, 57 by irregular.

The properties were purchased in a cash transaction by Joseph H. Arnold, through Nahring Brothers as brokers, and they will continue as agents of the property.

Woman Buys in Thirty-fourth Street.

An important investment deal was closed on Thirty-fourth Street, in the Pennsylvania zone, in the purchase by Miss Tempe Kennedy, a former resident of Pittsburgh, of the remodeled five-story building at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The property covers a plot 25 by 98.9 opposite the Macy store. It is assessed at $136,000. The seller was the Lawyers Mortgage Company, which bought it in at foreclosure sale on July 5 for $110,000, the encumbrances aggregating over $119,000. Seven years ago, during the land speculation following the Pennsylvania Railroad improvements, the property was purchased by Jacob Hirsch for $150,000.

Spear & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Reported to Have Purchased East Side Dwelling.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., is reported to have purchased the five-story and basement private dwelling at 69 and 71 East Ninety-third Street. The structure occupies a plot 39 by 108.8, adjoining the vacant 100-foot plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue.

Mr. Burden recently sold to E. L. Winthrop, Jr., the dwelling he built at 109 and 111 East Ninety-first Street. Title to the property just reported sold stands in the name of William Hauser of Bloomfield, N. J., and is assessed at $50,000.

Buyers for Tenements.

Louis Levanson purchased for investment from L. H. Schultz 10 Orchard Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 17.5 by 79 feet, located near Canal Street.

The Philton Holding Company, Philip A. Payton, President, sold 36 to 40 West Sixty-seventh Street, three five-story flats, on a plot 75 by 100, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

The City Real Estate Company sold to the recently formed Adotto Realty Company, composed of G. V. Hart, Simon Gross, and David Davies, a plot 75 by 122.5 by irregular, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 75 feet north of Mosholu Parkway.

A client of Elkan & Lederman purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 1,586 Washington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a plot 50 by 109.6.

In part payment for the Northdale apartment at 179th Street and Northern Avenue, Washington Heights, Morris Kashowitz gave the Nason Realty Company fourteen lots forming a plot, 326.2 by 120.9 by irregular, on the south side of Timpson Place, 219 feet east of St. Joseph Street, and a plot 153.4 by 104.8, at the southwest corner of Castle Hill and Starling Avenue. Both parcels are located in the East Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Charles Partridge sold 604 Franklin Avenue, between Dean and Pacific Streets, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, for the estate of Mary Ross Manning to a client for investment. Also 651 Prospect Place, between Franklin and Bedford Avenues, a two-story and basement, stone, two-family dwelling, for John H. Flahive to a client for occupancy.

Farmingdale Factory Sold.

Joseph P. Day has sold to the Farmingdale Chemical Company, Inc., the plant of the E. C. Nelson Manufacturing Company at Farmingdale, L. I. The property includes about three acres, along the Long Island Railroad, the building covering approximately 25,000 square feet, with a railroad siding installed. It was held at $70,000.

The purchasers will manufacture certain chemicals which, previous to the war, were imported from Europe.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Tock Pressed Machine Screw Company purchased through George J. Ryan a plot 75 by 100 feet on the north side of Eighth Street, 375 feet east of East Avenue, Long Island City, on which will be erected a two-story brick factory building. The purchase price on the land was $10,500.

P. E. Callahan sold to A. K. White a plot 142 by 149 feet on the northeast side of Mott Avenue, 149 feet northwest of Edgewater Road, Bayswater.

J. Church sold to H. W. Brinyer a plot 100 by 100 feet on the east side of Madison Street, 450 feet north of King Street, Jamaica.

Long Island City Lease.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the Fireproof Contractors' Corporation for Minnie Donovan the two-story stable on the north side of Harris Avenue, between Hamilton and Hancock Streets, Long Island City.

Staten Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased 233 lots at Port Richmond, S. I., facing Richmond Turnpike and Walden Avenue.

Important Sale of Bronx Lots in Built-up Section Today.

One of the most important sales of the year will occur today, when Bryan L. Kennelly will dispose of 199 fully developed city lots at public auction.

The property, which is to be disposed of by the executors of the estate of S. Sturges, is located in the East Bronx, adjacent to the 174th Street subway station on Boston Post Road, Southern Boulevard, East 173d Street, Hoe, Vyse, and Longfellow Avenues. Surrounding it are numerous large apartment house developments.

Another Manufacturer to Move from Restricted Zone.

That the garment makers are sincere in co-operating with the Save New York Movement is shown by a lease just made by John Traina, one of the leading manufacturers of dresses, now located at 63 and 65 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Traina has taken a lease at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street from Feb. 1, 1918. The lease is for five years, and was negotiated through Heil & Stern and Pease & Elliman.

Madison Avenue Apartment Foreclosure.

Justice Hendrick appointed Franklin Pettit receiver of the rents of the seven-story Lauriston apartment house, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8 by 85.11, pending a suit brought by the Realsph Company of America to foreclose a second mortgage on which there is due $65,000. There is a prior mortgage of $200,000.

Realty Notes.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday. The only alteration plan of $5,000 or over was for the four-story building at 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, owned by J. S. Browning. Francis H. Kimball & Roose, Inc., the architects, placed the cost at $5,000.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed two mortgages aggregating $34,500 for the heirs of the McCarthy estate on the two buildings at 1,807 to 1,813 Park Avenue, located south of 125th Street.

Henry Hof has rented for Camman, Vorhees & Floyd the store at 556 Third Avenue to Louis Engel and to the C. H. Brown Carpet Cleaning Company the store at 563 Third Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hudson St, 541, w s, 81.11 ft s of Perry St, 18.10x75.6x irregular, four-story tenement and store; W. H. Sage, trustee, against Lillie Lowenstein and another; H. S. Schoonmaker, attorney; due, $9,713.65; taxes, &c., $1,033.59; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

185th St, 515 West, n s, 199.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8, three-story dwelling; H. B. Wolryche-Whitmore, trustee, against A. C. Brew et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $5,146.12; taxes, &c., $907.26; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Elizabeth St, 153, w s, 8.10 ft s of Kenmore St, 25x94, three-story front and rear tenements; John Molinari against J. L. Molinari et al.; K. C. & M. V. McDonald, attorneys; partion; to the defendant for $15,200.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 1,822, w s, 80.11 ft s of 119th St, 20x75, three-story dwelling; I. M. Otz against A. M. Brody et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; due, $13,060.12; taxes, &c., $264.80; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,368, e s, 289.3 ft s of 187th, 50.2x100.10, five-story flat; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2,140, e s, 169.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x86.5, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al.; Harold Swajn, attorney; due on judgment, $3,907.51; taxes, &c., $183; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 84th St, 25x90.10, July 12; Maria Warden to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, trustee, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Orchard St, x61.10, June 19; Elterman Realty Co. to Isidor Hahn, 1,292 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Cohen Brothers, 64 Wall St....$2,850

HENRY ST, 93, n s, 25x100, July 12; Thomas F. Shea—and James Shea in bond—to Samuel A. Goldschmidt, 37 West 73d St, and another, trustees, 3 years; attorney, Edw. Goldschmidt, 26 Liberty St....$12,000

ORCHARD ST, 19, w s, 17.5x79, with land adjoining on rear and n s—in rear of No. 21 Orchard St and 50 ft from Orchard St, 17.5x29, June 27; Louis Levinson to Albert H. Atterbury, Plainfield, N. J., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,000

SAME PROPERTY, June 26; same to Frederic C. Thomas, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $14,000; attorney, same $3,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 84x100, July 12; Olds Holding Corporation to Ferncliffe Realty Co., 74 Broadway, due as per bond, prior mtg $250,000; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.$18,000

5TH AV, 657 and 659, n e corner of 52d St, 50x115, July 12; Investors' Estates Corporation to Samuel D. Collins, Plainfield, N. J., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $830,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50,000

72D ST, 44 East, s s, 157 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2, July 12; Oscar L. Richard to John Moller, 250 West 88th St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, C. L. Gilpin, 99 John St $20,000

77TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of West End Av, 30x 30x irregular, June 29; Herman Bernstein to Josepha Whitney, 188 Bishop St, New Haven, Conn., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St. $20,000

112TH ST, 125 East, n s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 24.10x100.10, July 13; Isaac Reubenstone to Abraham and Louis Reubenstone, 7 East 124th St, due Sept. 28, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway $500

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, n w s, 166.7 ft n e of 205th St, 100x100; Anna M. Clark and another to Rosa Rosenfeld, 1,025 East 167th St, July 12, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St $1,250

INTERVALE AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 165th St, 35.1x97.10; Anna Kesse to Fredericka Kull, New Springville, S. I., prior mtg $1,000, June 14, due July 1, 1918; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway....$2,000

LOTS 9 TO 11, map of part of Hunt estate; Arthur W. Saunders to Title Insurance Co. of New York, July 15, 1908, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1,000

LOT 15, Block 3,349, map heirs Maria L. Travers; Mary Gamble to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, July 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

LOTS 374 and 375, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Arakel Holopigian to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$420

All following same date, map, and attorney and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 1,190 and 1,191; William Tarbeck to same $855
LOTS 161 to 163; Charles M. Bernstein to same $795
LOT 152; Eleanor S. Fogg to same....$330
LOTS 669 and 670; John Mellett and another to same $450
LOTS 1,388 and 1,389; Jessie I. Martin to same $450
LOTS 1,390 and 1,391; same to same....$450
LOT 788; Joseph Megna to same....$180
LOT 595; Teresa Lopresti to same....$195
LOT 789; same to same....$180
LOTS 1,103 and 1,104; Michael Klein to same $900
LOT 542; Morris Klein to same....$210
LOTS 258 and 259; John Ketz to same.$1,000

All following same map, date, and attorney and 5 years, 5 p. c.:

LOTS 185 and 186; Giuseppe Sanzo to same.. $487
LOT 183; Geraci Serafino to same....$243
LOTS 517 and 518; John Apostolakos to same $600
LOTS 62 to 66; Emily Good to same...$1,875
LOTS 290 and 291; Carmine Pagnozzi to same $631
LOTS 1,341 and 1,342; Joseph Swansen to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c....$560
LOT 961; Frank R. Daum to same, 3 years, 3½ p. c....$240

POWELL AV, s s, 205 ft w of Olmstead Av, 50x108; Martha Young to Richard Lahm, 20 5th Av, Weehawken, N. J., July 12, due as per bond; attorney, A. & C. E. Hally, 2,069 Westchester Av....$5,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 180th St, 26.1x irregular; Tommasso Giordano to Julius R. Fabricus, 2,255 University Av, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

TINTON AV, 959, w s, 24.4x125; Curt Otto to Julius Muller, 811 East 170th St, July 12, due as notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Kaufman, 368 East 149th St....$500

168TH ST, 612 East, s s, 30x194; William Voigt to John E. Robinson, Teaneck, N. J., July 12, due as per bond; attorney, John C. Robinson, 31 Nassau St....$13,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 347, all; Joseph L. Ryan, trustee, to Joseph Wittman, 209 Eldridge St, and another, 4 10-12 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St....$2,530

BROADWAY, 3,476, all; Fred Rabbe to Saul Mandelbaum, 3,472 Broadway, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917....$1,500

DOYERS ST, 10-14, all; Joseph Schoener to Chu Fong, 10 Doyers St, July 1, 1917, to May 1, 1922; attorney, W. H. Byrne, 25 Broad St....$900

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 101st St, corner store and basement; Henry Greenstein to Abraham Horwitz and Louis Brown, 119 East 101st St, 3 5-12 years from July 1, 1917; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St..$140

23D ST, 161 East, w ½ of store; Edward R. Flynn & Co. to Philip Lacovara, 329 East 22d St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Michael A. Verdi, 401 East 23d St....$780

85TH ST, 200 West, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, store and basement; Amsterdam Av, 514-16, basements; D. Costa to Melanie Villemin, 122 West 83d St, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 518 Amsterdam Av....$2,620

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, whole front between 188th and 189th Sts, 179x100; Hogan & Di Genno against Wadsworth Avenue Association and W. Stemler, Jr., Inc., owners and contractors....$751.75

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,220 to 1,244; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Dulcet Holding Corporation, owner and contractor $692

180TH ST, s e corner of Valentine Av, 67.4x97.1; Moskalek & Schabb against Taroof Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors $196

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 85; Weiss & Grossgold against Max Froomkin et al., March 19, 1917..$235

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

5TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; New York Savings Bank against Edmund Bittiner et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

20TH ST, 327 West; Anna S. Jewett against Susan H. Cudner et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

105TH ST, 76 East; East River Savings Institution against Alexander Felman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

Bronx.

CARTER AV, w s, 105.9 ft s of 174th St, 37.5x102.1; Jennie Rudinsky against John J. Tully Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. C. Levine.

LOTS 45 to 57, map of 567 lots, being part of Trask estate, 24th Ward; Adele S. Dood, as executrix, against Aaron Weinberger et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

PARK AV, s e s, 103.1 ft n e of 156th St, 62.8x81.6; Sheldon Hopkins et al, as trustees, against Thomas D. Malcolm et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. Cook, Jr.

TELLER AV, 1,051; Arpad G. Gerster against David Robinson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard.

UNION AV, s e corner of Home St, 74.4x110.1; Peter Binsel, Jr., against Home Union Building Corporation et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. F. Condon.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

She has to take care of the home
And bring up the family.
She should select the place to live.

She considers—
1st, Health; 2d, Neighborhood; 3d, Cost.
RIVER VIEW MANOR, Hastings-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry
1st, Is absolutely healthful.
2d, Has 200 beautiful, refined homes.
3rd, The cost is whatever she chooses to pay.
At an unprotected auction sale.

Should the above statements seem exaggerated
Run up by train, auto or trolley to River View Manor.
You will say when you see it, as every one has,
"Isn't this perfectly beautiful!
This is the place to live."
An auction sale in these war times puts it within anyone's means.

We are going to sell at AUCTION

RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

the most beautiful residential suburb of N. Y.

with every city improvement

394 plots and 4 residences

for whatever they will bring

Saturday, July 21st---on the premises.

Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.

Send for booklet to
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.,
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

75% can remain on mortgage
Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station
9:50 10:45 2:10 3:13 3:47 4:20

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET
Remodeled Private Residence.
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated, All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN.
Have just completed attractive dwelling and garage on plot 75x150; 4 master bedrooms, 1 servant's room, 3 baths, dressing room and sleeping porch, at Greenacres, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, which I cannot occupy and must sell quickly. Will take small cash payment and balance like rent. If you can pay $95 per month rent you can afford to own this house.
W. E. NICHOLS,
169 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

PELHAM—CHESTER PARK.
Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower; parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace; dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on high ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, water, gas and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit.
BROOK COMPANY, Builders & Owners, Fourth Ave., North Pelham. Tel. 4755.

SCARSDALE
Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., 18 East 41st Street, N. Y. City

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1316 White Plains, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COOL ON HOTTEST DAYS
River view—large plot—6-room semi-bungalow—new—modern—expensively finished—a beautiful home—25 minutes from New York. Will sell to quick buyer $5,550.00—$700.00 cash—$50.00 per month. F. W. H., 310 Central Ave., Leonia, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT
Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

Vexatious House Hunting

The ordeal of solving the apartment problem is lessened by The New York Times.

Its announcements of apartments to let—greater in number than those in any other morning newspaper—give accurate information about localities suited to one's convenience.

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE

Executor's Sale TO-DAY

At 2 P. M., on premises, in large tent, rain or shine,
to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, Dec'd.

199

Fully Developed City Lots
Right at East 174th St. Subway Station
AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
Must Be Sold for Whatever They May Bring
TERMS LIBERAL.
5 CENTS SUBWAY FARE FROM CITY HALL WITHOUT CHANGE
LIBERTY BONDS WILL BE ACCEPTED IN PART PAYMENT.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY. AUCTIONEER Tel. Cortlandt—1547.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS IN YONKERS
At One-Half the Price of Apartments in New York City.
Only 35 Minutes from Grand Central; Commutation $6.50.
Always a Seat; No Straphanging.
Live in this beautiful city, so near New York, yet quiet, convenient to all street car lines, good stores, schools, churches, &c.
High Class Modern Apartments of
5, 6 and 7 Rooms
All Modern Improvements, from $30.00 Up
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., New York City
or 498 South Broadway, Yonkers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
SELECT APARTMENT GUIDE

3-4-5-6-7 LARGE, AIRY ROOMS.
Ideal 10-story buildings; light, airy, delightful suites; outlook superb; outside rooms. Service, appointments, conveniences best.
"NORTHOLD—SOUTHOLD"
B'way, 150th to 151st St.
B'WAY SUBWAY OR BUS SERVICE

5-6-7-8-9 ROOM SUITES.
Exclusive 9-story apartment home. Hudson River views; charming suites, sunny, airy, delightful; select surroundings. Appointments, service equal to N. Y. hotels.
"SUTHERLAND"
611 West 158th St., Corner Riverside Drive.
B'WAY SUBWAY AT 157TH ST.—ONE BLOCK.

5-6-7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
High-class, 6-story; delightfully situated, overlooking Hudson River and Manhattan; a healthful, beautiful, convenient home for you.
"WEST POINT"
575 Riverside Drive at 135th Street.

Before deciding on your new apartment home, see these exclusive suites. Convenient locations, healthful, airy apartments. Rents moderate. Select tenants and surroundings.
An early inspection will save looking further.
Apply Resident Manager on premises.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th Street, Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST,
Near Park Ave., 2 to 3 rooms, bath, elevator, hall and maid service; select studio and bachelor apartments, large and light, $65 to $80. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Ave. 1732 Vanderbilt.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

Twelve-acre farm on trolley, Jericho Turnpike, corner Cherry Valley Road, between Garden City and Hempstead. A. S. Kuhn, Owner, Hotel Endicott.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house filled; chickens; good garage and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

BEST BARGAIN IN FARMS.
For sale, a 96½ acre farm along the Perkiomen Creek; 2 miles to railway station; no buildings; lasting spring water; considerable woodland; many walnut trees; some land under cultivation; excellent ground for a gunning club, bungalow sites, fishing, boating, or anything of the kind; fenced; $3,000 in cash will buy it; this is a bargain, come and look it over. Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Pa., Agent.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, house 39, beach 112, to let, fully furnished, reduced rent. Naughton, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

Staten Island.

3 and 6 room furnished bungalows to let reasonably for August and September. Apply E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, Staten Island.

New Jersey.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Connecticut.

For Rent.—Completely furnished cottage on waterfront, Black Point, Niantic, Conn. W. H. Scoville, 720 Main St., Hartford, Conn. Telephones.

Massachusetts.

Artists and Writers.—4-room bungalow among Cape Ann fishermen, stone fireplace, indoor toilet, ocean from every window. Loring Grimes, 142 Burrill St., Swampscott, Mass. Tel. Lynn 1770.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, within commuting distance of New York in Westchester County; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 345 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens.—Plot 120x100, unexcelled site, for refined home; bargain. A 41 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME SUBURBAN HOME, newly decorated, half hour from New York, 8 fine rooms, spacious centre hall, 3 fireplaces, large attic, parquet first and second floors; hot water heat; corner plot, 120x125, overlooking river; fruit trees, garage, near station; could not be duplicated for $12,000, but for quick sale will take $8,000, only $800 cash; rest can remain on mortgage. Write or telephone Owner, Suite 1933, No. 19 Cedar St., N. Y. Tel. John 1598.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

KEANSBURG.—Sacrifice beautiful modern Summer cottage in restricted bungalow colony; 7 large, light rooms; water, gas, &c.; large double lot; shade and shrubbery; near the beach and R. R.; price $2,300 on easy terms. Morrisey & Walker, Keansburg, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—12-room cottage; all improvements; 2-story garage; lot 90x320 waterfront, Shrewsbury River; 3 minutes to Penn., Cent. R. R.; ideal location; sacrifice $5,500. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

Attractive all-year home to rent or for sale, Morris Plains, N. J.; hour out; every improvement. Margaret M. Burnett, 2 Rector St., Room 309.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For Sale—Furnished four-room bungalow on Sound, $1,600; screened, electric lights, running water, large porch, select beach. Taylor & Golden, South Norwalk, Conn.

Wanted.

Wanted—House by well-known non-sectarian society for religious war relief work; rent free or nominal consideration; excellent care. Address D 440 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Suitable for manufacture of mechanical devices or wood specialties. Located main line N. Y. C. R. R., two hours out of New York City. Private railway siding, connecting lines north and south, east and west. Water transportation. Property has frontage 317½ feet on street car line. Depot 250 ft. Main building 110x68 ft., two stories, heavy mill construction. Two smaller buildings 64x32 ft. 75 H. P. boiler. 50 H. P. engine. All in fine condition. All line shafting first and second floors. Main drive pulleys and belting. Barns and heated garage. Address C. H. W., Box E 472 Times Annex.

Office Space.—Wish to let light, airy offices, Hudson Terminal Building, for unexpired terms of leases; about 1,000 feet in one office and 200 feet in adjoining office; will sublet separately; rent reasonable.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office; suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 148TH ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

926 Madison Av., (73d,) large light store. Phone Bryant 460.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease in Manhattan, 75,000 square feet of space suitable for automobile warehouse and offices. Mail full particulars to FACTORY BRANCH, J 77 Times.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

56TH ST., 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; room with alcove and bath, attractively furnished. Superintendent.

56TH ST., 5th Av.—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath. Call at hotel or telephone 6260 Madison Square.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath; telephone. Plaza 2200.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2 and 3 rooms, all modern, $45-$65.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS. SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt, Schuyler 7775.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

Desirable 1 to 5-room
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
at special Summer rates.
33 West 51st St. Circle 250.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for rent, August or longer; six rooms and porch; good view of Hudson; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Ragan, 'phone John 2954.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AP'TMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangment. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (179th,) (Apt. 24.)—Four airy outside rooms with bath; desirable location.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet 6-room corner apartment; attractively furnished.

SPECIALIST.
Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Will sell lease until October; also complete, elegant, new furnishings of 6 rooms in modern elevator apartment. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one room, bath, apartment; excellent service; telephone, screens, awnings; Summer, $25 monthly.

New Jersey.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment, refined couple; front bedroom, dining, kitchenette; modern conveniences; use of bath, parlor; screened porch; $7 weekly; telephone. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

180TH, 825 WEST.—3-room modern apartment, outside, cool and light; second floor; 5 minutes' walk from subway; $29. Phone St. Nicholas 9372, or Pinehurst Holding Co.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

BEAUTIFUL 6-7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
HIGH-CLASS BUILDINGS.
Electricity, telephone, steam heat; near Central Park West; $35 monthly, upward.
OFFICE 14 WEST 101ST ST.
Telephone 5025 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park; rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

WEST END AV., 411, (corner 80th.)—Exceptionally choice; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; one year sublet. Lowenstein.

Westchester County.

Mount Vernon, 315 Gramatan Av., opposite high school, to let unfurnished, three-room apartment, nice grounds surrounding house, electric light, bath and conveniences; $20 monthly.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

14TH ST., 3 EAST.—Large furnished studio; very reasonable. Apply to janitor.

31ST, Corner Lexington.—Large, also smaller room in private apartment; elevator; gentleman; reasonable; references; excellent neighborhood. Vreeland, Lexingtonia.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath if desired; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single, suites; near park; board optional; concessions. Lenox 6613.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163 (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large, front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continual hot water, electric light, telephone; reasonable.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

10TH ST., 59 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Single room with private family; gentleman preferred; reference required.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Two cool, light rooms, water, phone; also front basement; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room; running water; $3.50; gentlemen.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone; electricity.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 250 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; parlor, private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, private bath; piano; home comforts.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms; electricity; elevator apartment; $5 to $10. Sewell.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large room, with bath, telephone, $50 monthly; bachelor or couple.

149 WEST 64TH ST.
Large and small highly desirable furnished rooms, with private bath and toilet.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.
In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room; kitchen privileges; tourist accommodated; rates. Joel.

71ST, 141 WEST.—Large rooms; second floor; bath; board optional; subway, "L."

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, 'phone; Subway express; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

72D, WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; private house; Summer rates. Col. 1242.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; large, small rooms; references.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room and extension; private bath; kitchenette.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, private bath, or separate; special Summer rates.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, twin beds; also front parlor with running water, electricity.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; southern exposure. Telephone Columbus 2008.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; private bath; electricity.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; electricity; private family.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Most desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, single and suite; private baths; electricity. Phone Schuyler 3246.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio, room. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; Summer rates; references required.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Cool, inviting private house; individual baths; single, en suite; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms, with kitchenette; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room southern exposure; reasonable; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Large newly decorated front suite; small room; phone. Hazelwood.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

81ST ST., WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; every convenience; Summer rates.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room; select apartment; private family. Phone 6588 Schuyler.

83D, 324 WEST.—Cool, light, nicely furnished; $5. Apt. 6 West.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Furnished rooms, running water, bath, phone, kitchenette; subway, elevated.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room, suite; private family; Summer rates. Freeman.

90TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of piano; neatly furnished; convenient to "L" and subway. Roach.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 306 WEST.—Outside room, 3 windows, 2 large closets, running water.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

95TH, 316 WEST, (Riverside,) Apt. 32.—Large front room; Summer rates; gentleman.

98TH, 254 WEST.—High-class accommodations; large room, bath; exclusive; gentleman. Apartment 7.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Two-room suites, bath; single rooms, in modern house; references.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Room overlooking Hudson; piano; other room, lavatory; 7th floor, elevator.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Riverside,) Apt. 3C.—Large front room, bath; refined home; gentleman.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large front room, near Drive; business woman. Carpenter.

113TH ST.—Large corner room; Broadway, near 110th subway station; electric light; elevator apartment. Phone Morningside 7686.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, small private family; business couple; reasonable.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. Telephone Morningside 5136.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Single, double; board optional; refined. Baehr. Telephone 5505 Morningside.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Small outside, kitchen, bedroom, and bath; also single room. Lawrence.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Cool rooms; conveniences; delightful locality; Columbia; subway; elevated. Apt. 37.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location, high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner alcove room, suitable for three, five windows, $15 week; southern front, closet, suitable for two, $7, $8; rear, three windows, suitable for two, $7, $8; good-sized rear room, light, large closet, $4, $5. Reception room; room reserved for dancing week days and evenings; steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones; first-class dining room, strictly optional, $6 week; meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Laken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4887.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large and small rooms; kitchen privileges; reasonable; elevator. Byrne.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Elevator apt.; lovely, cool rooms, $5-$4; kitchen; comfort. Apt. 2RW.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Cool, attractive outside rooms; opposite Columbia. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light room; modern apartment; near Riverside. McCague.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, gentlemen solely, from $2.50.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room; cool, clean; private. Apartment 55. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Neatly furnished, facing Broadway; private, elevator; subway; reasonable. 5G.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location; 2B.

149TH, 620 WEST.—Newly furnished room, suitable one or two; new elevator apartment; congenial home with couple. Cook.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Attractive large rooms, $1 per day and upward, full hotel service; excellent restaurant, popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive; within 15 minutes of all business centres.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.); corner rooms. Summer Rates.
Call evenings or Sunday. MacMillan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Attractive rooms overlooking Park; single or suite.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97TH ST.,) APARTMENT B-4.—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN APARTMENT; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, FACING DRIVE; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFINED HOME.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms overlooking Hudson; 3 windows. Davis, Apt. 6B.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27½.—Overlooking park; delightfully cool rooms with private bath, nicely furnished, $20 week and up on American plan, or $12 week and up on European plan. Write for illustrated booklet, Hotel Earle.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double room, private bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 322.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

WEST END AV., 896.—Beautiful large front room, bath, $7; single, $3; electricity.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST, 8,717 23D AV.—Private family of two have large, beautiful room for a gentleman; near beach and express station. Telephone 3889 Bath Beach.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR SUBWAY; HOT WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS. PHONE MAIN 2753.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 116-118.
LUXURIOUS SUMMER HOME.
Detached house; extensive grounds; piazza; handsomely furnished suites; electric light, private bath, parquet floors; table unexcelled; service strictly first class; table guests accommodated; situated near Grand Av. Station; three car lines Manhattan; references. Tel. 6720 Prospect.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 131.—Large rooms; superior board; table guests.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—Private family will rent room to one or two young men; near station and ocean; reference. A 371 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

THE CRESCENT.—Delightful furnished rooms with, without board; newly decorated house; electricity, telephone, large veranda, lawn, block from Park Hill Station, New York Central; 314 South Broadway. Telephone Yonkers 3611.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath, electricity, &c. Phone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (59th St.) — Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 300 WEST.—Large parlor, 2 beds; single rooms; good board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, carefully planned meals.

58D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; terms to refined, permanent guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. — Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS. PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 122 WEST. — Desirable cool rooms, double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9697.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms, suite, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, front, airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 229 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

86TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; all conveniences; table excels; references.

90TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms and board, private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

96D, 255 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private bath; single, suite; constant hot water, electricity.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Two connecting, also other room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; congenial surroundings; gentleman or couple; moderate. Hirschberg.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large front room, private bath; four southern windows; owner's private residence; reference.

107TH, 322 WEST—SPACIOUS, AIRY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

115TH, 500 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Large double room, for two, with exclusive lavatory; refined Jewish home. Morningside 1028, Apt. 6 East.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (Columbia.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

125TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near B'way, Audubon.) —Bright rooms; good board. Tel. 2757 Aud.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (North Corner 104th St.)—Select home, mansion, unfurnished room; southern exposure; telephone and bath; service and table the highest standard. Mrs. Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, Corner 87th.—Pleasant single rooms, running water, suitable for gentlemen; attractive rates. Mrs. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family; exclusive accommodations for American; reasonable. Telephone Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, splendid rooms, bath, shower; superior board; $12. Payne.

Finely furnished cool room, with running water; refined neighborhood. Phone Riverside 4623.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms; also suite, newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; reference.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24754.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL KLEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPT:

Notice is hereby given that on July 13, 1917, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section C.2-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at 261 Broadway, in the City of New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24694.

Notice is given that MARY ANDERSON WARNER, INC., bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 13, 1917, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24541.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN H. COHEN, a bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between THOMAS J. LEAVENS, AUSTIN M. LEAVENS, and WALTER CHANDLER, JR., all of New York City, under the firm name of LEAVENS BROS., was dissolved by mutual consent on July 10th, 1917; and that the business will be continued at 27 Pine Street, New York City, under the same name by a new firm composed of THOMAS J. LEAVENS and AUSTIN M. LEAVENS.

Mr. Thomas J. Leavens, 27 Pine Street, New York City, is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the old firm.

Dated: July 12th, 1917.

THOS. J. LEAVENS.
WALTER CHANDLER, JR.
A. M. LEAVENS.

BUY THROUGH THE TIMES.

When an out-of-town storekeeper finds that it is inconvenient for him to come to New York to buy goods, let him send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars of his needs. These details will be embodied in a small advertisement which will appear the following morning on the Business Page of The Times. The cost for this service is 50c for each line of 6 words.—Advt.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 29.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure; excellent table; near Borough Hall subway; telephone.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

The Willows, on the beach, Huguenot Park, (Rour Wall St.).—Bathing, fishing, outdoor sports; excellent cuisine. 307 Tottenville.

THE ST. WENCESLAUS, 61, George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Long Island.

Board in a private home; large grounds; fine surroundings. Apply Box 85, Bayport, L. I.

Excellent opportunity for refined people desiring accommodations with private family. Mrs. C. Weiss, 1,152 Nelson Av., Far Rockaway.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing; reasonable.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near; Third Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 BEACH 117TH. Comfortable, cool rooms, balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE.—Private family offer superior accommodations, private bath, one or two couples; easy commuting; near station; high ground, shade, cool; exceptional. Address A. B., Box 882. Telephone 1217 Bronxville.

ELMSFORD, N. Y.—Boarders wanted, within commuting distance; beautiful place, nicely furnished; all products from our own farm; first-class table; Jewish cooking. For particulars, P. Shatz.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Pelham Manor, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

JANE BURR'S DROWSY SAINT INN, $10 UP. PHONE CROTON-ON-HUDSON 164 OR WRITE.

Larchmont.—Furnished room and board for couple; commuting 40 minutes Grand Central; near station; lake, tennis court; fresh eggs, vegetables from garden; no children. Winbold, Harmon Drive, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden, tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in the Beautiful East Orange, with its shady tree lined streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week. The Lackawanna at Brooken; boat one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 85 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Wanted.

Young Spanish gentleman desires to live with private American family in the country, one hour from New York; rates no object; boarding houses need not apply. Address Albert Suares, 112 Wall St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 STUTZ SPECIAL BULLDOG.
1917 FRANKLIN TOURING.
1917 CHALMERS TOURING.
1917 SIX COLONIAL COUPE.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STEARNS ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, 6-cylinder.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

A BARGAIN LIST.

F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest importation. Fiat 6-cyl. 58-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top. MARMON 1917 TOURING (600 MILES). PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER. SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; ALMOST NEW. Stutz '16 4-pass., Westinghouse shock abs. STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING. MERCER RACEABOUT. NATIONAL RACEABOUT. MANY OTHERS. R. S. IRELAND, 1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249. Next door to Winter Garden. Open Sundays and evenings.

ALLURING OPTIONS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER, 6-55 " ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1916 BUICK " 6."
1916 CHALMERS " 6."
1916 SAXON " 6."
1916 HAYNES " 6."
1916 LOZIER " 6."
1916 OVERLAND " 6."
1916 FIAT 56; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 PAIGE SEDAN; 5-passengr; fine condition.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1914 PIERCE 4-38 TOURING.
CHALMERS ROADSTER.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" SEDAN.
LANCIA "20" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX, 1916, "6," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "66" ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T., "20," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
OVERLAND, 1917, CLUBSTER.
ELMORE, 1916, TOURING.
BURRELLE, L.704 Broadway, cor. 84th.

BUICK 1915 C 24 runabout, like new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9867.

HUPMOBILE 1915 5-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9867.

LOCOMOBILE,—6-38, 1914, 5 passenger; perfect mechanical condition; new and demonstrator any time; $750; rare bargain. J. W. Neary, 2,846 Creston Av., Fordham.

LOZIER.—A chance to buy good, used, high-grade Lozier, latest model touring and runabout; electric lighting and self-starting; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

MAXWELL 1917 Sedan; has been driven 1,200 miles; car is equipped with shock absorbers, mirrorscope, and new extra shoe mounted on rim. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels. STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special. STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1918 TOURING, wire wheels.

MERCER 1913 Special Racebout, generator, K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS, 1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER 1913 racebout, first-class condition; wire wheels. Mr. Meyer, Ardsley Garage Co., 159-165 East 77th St.

MITCHELL, 1917, 7-passenger 6-cylinder; sale or rent; bargain. Van Sand, 41 Washington Square. Phone Bowling Green 5070.

PACKARD Late model; wire wheels. 1 TWIN SIX beautiful finish white. RUNABOUT GILBERT, 2,887 Market, 583 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 3½-ton chassis. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 5858.

PACKARD, 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

REO two-ton truck, almost new. Empire State Liquor Co., 134 10th Av.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, late model roadster, $500. Phone 2861R Bedford. 250 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. V., 1915, 5 passenger, perfect condition; sell cheap. Florence Co., 250 West 54th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916, 8 CYLINDER, 7 PASSENGER, BRIGHAM FLEETWOOD BODY; BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE; FINE CONDITION; COST $5,500; WILL SELL SACRIFICE. PHONE GREELEY 6216.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9867.

USED CARS.
1917 PACKARD 2-35 touring.
1917 PACKARD 2-25 touring.
1916 PACKARD limousine.
1916 PACKARD 5-pass. Phaeton.
1916 PACKARD touring.
1916 MARMON Clover Leaf.
14-48 PACKARD limousine.
1915 CADILLAC limousine.
14-38 PACKARD Phaeton.
14-38 PACKARD Berlin.
1915 COUPE.
DE DION DOUTON, Sedan Body.
1910 PACKARD 30-48.
APPERSON 7-passenger.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

VELIE Touring.
CASE Roadster.
STUDEBAKER, Touring.
OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, Runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
HUPMOBILE, great bargain.
Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

VIM, 1916, delivery; excellent condition; run 5,000 miles; reasonable. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

VIM 1917, with panel delivery body; almost new; bargain; terms if desired. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1228.

WINTON light six 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915 seven-passenger limousine, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

1913 seven passenger limousine; fine job for undertaker; cheap for cash. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1228.

Motor Trucks.

Two and three and a half ton used trucks; overhauled; no reasonable offer refused; easy terms if required. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1228.

WILLYS utility one-ton truck; large express body; overhauled; in good order; easy terms. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Seven-passenger big limousine landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 704 West 43d St. Phone 4210-4381 Bryant.

PACKARD CARS for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; 1916-1917 models. Road houses, 5 HOURS, $16.00. Brown-Bushman Co., 162 West 46th. Phone 216 Bryant.

PACKARD cars for hire; competent chauffeurs, at reasonable rates. Gifford, 6,590 Lenox.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5914.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet to hire day, week, or month. Dooley. Morningside 2490.

PIERCE-ARROW, 48, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. Williams, 261 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1123.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE BODY for Packard 126; must be in first-class order and reasonable in price. State full particulars to Y 841 Times Annex.

Wanted immediately, a 5-ton auto truck, in first-class condition only, with covered box top; state price, make, and year built. H. E., 104 East 14th.

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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1900. Prospers on Merit."

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Harry Brenner, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 580 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can show you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

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1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car,
Original price, $4,400.00,
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E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept., The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA, West 61st Street, next to Broadway. Phone Columbus 7750.

HUPMOBILE 1915 5-passenger touring, Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE,—6-38, 1914, 5 passenger; perfect mechanical condition; new and demonstrator any time; $750; rare bargain. J. W. Neary, 2,846 Creston Av., Fordham.

LOZIER.—A chance to buy good, used, high-grade Lozier, latest model touring and runabout; electric lighting and self-starting; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

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MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels. STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special. STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
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MERCER 1913 Special Racebout, generator, K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS, 1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER 1913 racebout, first-class condition; wire wheels. Mr. Meyer, Ardsley Garage Co., 159-165 East 77th St.

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PACKARD, 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

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HUPMOBILE, great bargain.
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WINTON light six 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

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1913 seven passenger limousine; fine job for undertaker; cheap for cash. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1228.

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BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate desires position with a reputable firm; salary $8. J 815 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 875 6th Av. Circle 1158.

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STENOGRAPHER, billing, switchboard operator; 2½ years' experience; $10-$12. Rapid Millstein, intervale 4810.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge bookkeeping; $8. Sylvia Singer, 200 West 119th. Morningside 1460.

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YOUNG LADY, 19, with college education and business experience, wishes clerical position; knowledge French; salary to start, $9. Address New York Specialties Co., 467 Broadway.

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BOOKKEEPER, (19;) experienced; high school graduate; stenographer, typist. Rothstein, 302 East 3d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Colored man desires position growing concern; $25. Competent, 494 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4061.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private references; married; American. Buckley, 613 Amsterdam Av. Telephone Riverside 8453.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, wishes position, private or commercial; careful driver; reference. R. J. 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th.

DRAFTSMAN, 29, neat, accurate, college graduate, four years' experience, wishes position with shipbuilding concern; best references. S. J. 58 Times.

ENGINEERING and production executive, 39; twenty years' experience in shop and office on small machinery, tools. A 81 Times.

EXPERT in building trades, 20 years' experience as architect, superintendent, estimator and builder, seeks position in said capacity. Y 837 Times Annex.

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A LAWYER, 34 YEARS OLD, SEEKS A PERMANENT PERSONAL OR CORPORATE CONNECTION IN ANY LEGAL, CONFIDENTIAL OR EXECUTIVE CAPACITY. J 823 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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SWISS hotel man linguist, good appearance, seeks situation hotel-club. A 17 Times.

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YOUNG MAN, 23, four years' commercial experience; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography; able assistant to busy executive. B 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 19, high school graduate, wishes position with advancement. A 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 23, seeks employment, gentleman's estate or resort hotel. A 127 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSORTER.—First-class assorter on ladies' dresses, 4th floor. 134 West 29th.

BILL CLERK with knowledge of stenography, typewriting, quick and accurate at figures; state full particulars and salary expected. Address by letter, United Sponging Co., 142 West 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; experience necessary; good references required. H. Ullman & Co., 111 5th Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $50 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

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Competent and experienced only need apply; good opportunity; write, stating age, nationality, previous places of employment, and salary expected. E 387 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; city reference. Apply 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

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MODELS.—Refined young women; size 34; steady position. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

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SALESLADIES.—$1.50 a day as extra on Saturdays. Call Welsbecker, 266 and 270 West 125th St.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS,
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require the services
of 100 experienced
saleswomen for their
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Apply Superintendent's
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MURDERS EX-MAYOR AND KILLS HIMSELF

Commissioner Clay of Lyndhurst Shot Down in Street by Health Inspector.

QUARREL OF LONG STANDING

Slayer Flees to His Home and Ends His Life with a Razor.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNDHURST, N. J., July 13.—As the outcome of a quarrel of two years' standing, Health Inspector Michael A. Healy this afternoon shot and killed Commissioner Arthur A. Clay, ex-Mayor of Union Township, and then killed himself. Mr. Clay was one of the most prominent citizens of Lyndhurst and one of the wealthiest. He was 39 years old. Engaged in the business of a plumbing contractor, he had for years employed Healy as a foreman. Healy was named Health Inspector when the new Township Commissioners took office in May, at the same time when Mr. Clay voluntarily gave up the office of Mayor to George Garland, who received the highest number of votes of those on the slate of commissioners.

Friends of the two men said tonight that for twelve years Healy had been foreman for Clay in his contracting business and had had hopes that his employer would take him in as a partner. About two years ago Healy pressed his desire to become a partner and when Clay refused there was a quarrel which resulted in Healy's no longer being Clay's foreman. Since then the men had been alternately friends and enemies, quarreling and then making up.

Clay met Healy on the street today about noon. Healy told Clay, according to friends, that his wife was on a shopping trip, and Clay invited him to his home for lunch. After luncheon, about 1:30 o'clock, Healy left and walked downtown. When he reached Fern and Werth Avenues he saw a depression in the street, where the pavement had sunk and considerable water had gathered. Clay, as Township Commissioner, had charge of streets and parks. Healy went to a telephone and, calling Clay, told him of the depression and, as Health Inspector, suggested that he come to the spot and talk it over.

John Landells, an employe of the Health Department, said tonight that he saw Clay meet Healy on the corner about 2 o'clock; that both stood near the depression for a few moments, and then sat down on the curbing. There they remained talking for two hours. He said it was just 4 o'clock when, looking at the men, he saw Clay raise his fist to strike Healy, when Healy drew a revolver. Clay started to run, when Healy fired a shot which struck his antagonist in the back, bringing him to the street. The wounded man got to his feet and started running again, when Healy, who was now close upon him, fired another shot into his back. The second shot brought Clay to the ground again; Healy ran up to him and threw Clay down a five-foot embankment and fired two shots into his neck. Healy ran back to the corner and, placing the revolver to his head, pulled the trigger, but there was no explosion. Then he ran down the street.

Police Sergeant Landells went to the Healy home at 31 Willow Avenue and at the steps met Mrs. Healy. He asked her where her husband was, and Mrs. Healy told him that she was just returning from a shopping trip. Together they went into the house and searched for Healy without success until they came to the bathroom door, which was locked. Landells burst it in and found Healy's body on the floor. His wrists and throat had been slashed with a razor.

Clay is survived by his widow and three children. Healy left a wife and a son.

POKER COST HER $2,000

But Magistrate Says Game Was Private and Dismisses Hostess.

Mrs. Clara Hall, wife of James L. Hall, Patrol Judge of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, was arraigned in the Coney Island Court yesterday upon complaint of Mrs. Mary Prendergast of 2,071 East Nineteenth Street, who said that the Hall home at 3,100 Ocean Avenue, had been the scene of poker games where women in the neighborhood had lost large sums. Mrs. Prendergast said that games had been played in her house, as well, and Mrs. Selma Schieman of 615 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, testified that she had lost $2,000 in two years. They said they had reported the practice because some of the losers had threatened to commit suicide.

The witnesses said that the "Kitty" money paid to Mrs. Hall was used to purchase refreshments. The Magistrate then said it could not be ruled that Mrs. Hall was conducting a gambling house, and he discharged her.

"We cannot send people to jail for private card games in their own homes," said the Magistrate. "If we did we would have the jails full of prominent citizens."

DENIES POLITICS IN POLICE ATTACK

Prosecutor Resents the Imputation That Hostility to Fusion Actuated Him.

JURY PUSHES ITS INQUIRY

Questions More Policemen in Effort to Place Blame for Blunders in the Cruger Case.

District Attorney Swann denied yesterday that political motives had actuated him in giving out statements in connection with the Cruger case showing the alleged failure of the police to deal with silk burglaries. When his attention was called to allegations that, in making the statement regarding silk burglaries, he had begun a general attack on the Police Department for the purpose of injuring the chances of fusion at the coming election, Mr. Swann said: "I have no information or knowledge of any such fact."

James W. Osborne, who is in charge of the Grand Jury investigation, said yesterday that he had seen no evidence of politics in the inquiry so far.

"I have no political axes to grind," he said. "I believe that my appointment shows that no effort is being made to use this case for political purposes. I certainly would not be a party to any such a thing, and I think that any one who knows me knows that I would not lend myself to any such work."

In reply to District Attorney Swann's statement, which appeared to show inefficient police work in dealing with silk burglaries, it was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that the reflections on the police issued by the District Attorney were all based on witnesses and evidence which had been turned over by the police to the District Attorney's office. It was said at Police Headquarters that silk worth $10,000, which an Assistant District Attorney had recovered, according to Mr. Swann, had been in reality recovered by police detectives before the matter was called to the attention of the District Attorney's office. When informed that the police challenged the statement that a member of the District Attorney's office had obtained the return of the silk, Mr. Swann said:

"Well, let them have it any way they choose."

Policeman Patrick Flynn was the first witness before the Grand Jury yesterday. He was on duty at Police Headquarters on the night of Feb. 13. Friends of the Crugers, who telephoned to Police Headquarters on that night to tell of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, say that Flynn asserted that he was the man in charge at headquarters and that it would be impossible to reach any man of higher rank than himself. Lieutenants Stainkamp and Flannelly, and Detectives Lagarenna and McGee also appeared before the Grand Jury. All witnesses had signed waivers of immunity.

In a new statement yesterday, Mrs. Alfredo Cocchi, wife of the murderer of Ruth Cruger, said that two detectives from the Fourth Branch Bureau had informed her, after her husband's escape, that the Cruger family knew the whereabouts of the missing girl and that Cocchi was not suspected. She said that she had offered Edward Fish, a private detective, who was a close friend of Cocchi, the sum of $50 if he would watch the Crugers and thus trace the missing girl. Fish refused the offer, she said.

Stuart M. Kohn, lawyer for the four motor cycle policemen who were friendly to Cocchi, and are under suspension for alleged irregularities in their records of arrests, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and asked for the reinstatement of his clients on the ground that they could not be suspended legally until charges were filed against them. His request was denied. Later in the day Mr. Kohn called at the Criminal Courts Building and urged that the accused motor cycle policemen should be permitted to explain their connection with the case. Mr. Kohn said that, instead of shielding Cocchi, they had tried, while off duty, to trace him after his disappearance. The Grand Jury will not begin its investigation of alleged motor cycle police grafting for a week or more. The Grand Jurors will then decide whether they will permit the motor cycle policemen to appear as voluntary witnesses.

PUCK IS SOLD TO HEARST.

Now Controlled by His International Magazine Company.

Puck, the humorous periodical, has been sold to the International Magazine Company, owned by William Randolph Hearst. About three years ago, when Nathan Straus, Jr., bought the magazine, its style and makeup were considerably changed. The publication was sold, early in May, by Mr. Straus to George von Utassy, publisher of the Horseless Age, and a former official of the Hearst magazine interests.

The new offices of Puck are at 119 West Fortieth Street. Joseph Arthur Moore, of the Hearst interests, will have supervision of the magazine, with Foster Gilroy continuing as general manager.

McGrath a Sergeant Now.

Matthew J. McGrath, the athletic patrolman attached to the Oak Street station, was yesterday promoted to the grade of Sergeant by Commissioner Woods who, by a special act of the Legislature, was empowered to make the appointment.

SENTENCE OF HANGING FOR MRS. GILLIGAN

Keeper of Aged People's Home Convicted of Poisoning Inmate.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Superior Court here late today, and was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 6 next. She was convicted of killing Franklin R. Andrews by poison May 30, 1914. Andrews was a contract inmate of a home for elderly people at Windsor conducted by Mrs. Archer-Gilligan, and it was charged that she killed him in order that she might be relieved of caring for him after receiving the money for his support.

Judge Gardiner Greene, in charging the jury, said he did not understand the implication of the defense, unsupported by direct statement, regarding poison crystals found in Andrews's stomach, which Dr. Wolff, toxicologist for the State, had in charge. The jury was to determine if the poison was planted in the stomach after death, if Dr. Wolff had manufactured the evidence, and whether the doctor had perjured himself. The court said that all experts agreed there was poison in the stomach, but those for the defense disagred with the State's experts as to the manner in which it got there. The defense held that the poison was in the embalming fluid, but gave no evidence as to the fluid, while the State showed that no such poison was in the fluid.

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Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit Reduced

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Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 20th.
246-248 West 125th. 3d Ave., cor. 129t. } Open Evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY PRETTY BEADED BAG containing money and my gold vanity set marked with my crest from counter at Stern Bros. keep the money? I'll pay you a liberal reward and ask you no questions if you'll please return the rest.
ANNA FITZIU,
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72D ST.

LOST—Gold cigarette case with script initials "F. R. W." July 10, between 8:30 and 9 P. M., in taxicab between Biltmore Hotel, Pennsylvania 34th St. Station and Hotel Belmont; $75 reward. Return to H. R. Wheeler, 17 Battery Place, New York City

LOST—Certificate No. 247 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 3,001 shares, in name of Bernard Bernheim, and Certificate No. 256 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 28 shares, in name of Frank D. Bernheim. 120 Broadway, Room 3249.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 816 East 120th St.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—A diamond ring in Brooklyn, between Pitkin Av. and Warwick St. Reward given. Telephone Spring 8270.

LOST.—Handbag, with initials "T. S. J."; reward. Jevons, 52 Wall St.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward. Return F. B. McCoy, Seville Hotel.

LOST—Four-stone amethyst barpin; reward. Return to E. Foy, 20 West 47th St.

LOST—Black fob ribbon, two Yale charms; gold; reward. Y 343 Times Annex.

REWARD.—Medical diploma, State license, certificate of service from hospital. Y 345 Times Annex.

LOST—Bunch of keys. Liberal reward return to David Keefer, 50 Broad St.

Found.

FOUND—A Firestone tire together with License No. 83877. George Peer, care the Castle Edward Hotel, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN AFTERNOON JULY 10TH SMALL WHITE MALTESE POODLE, FEMALE, ANSWERS TO "BABY"; REWARD OR WILL BUY FINDER ANOTHER DOG. APARTMENT 3, 404 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY.

LOST.—Dog, large brindle Great Dane, female; long ears; without collar; last seen night of July 8 on King St., near State Road, at head of Kensico Reservoir; reward for return. C. R. Agnew, Armonk, New York.

LOST.—White fox terrier, with black head, with white streak down nose; black collar, with brass trimmings; Pennsylvania license; liberal reward. 103 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 9875.

LOST—Police dog, (wolf color.) In New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

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THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

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S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST.
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

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Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
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Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

THE TALLY HO 22 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's.
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 55c.

THE MARYLAND, 112 West 75d St.
Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c.
Chicken dinner, Maryland style.
Every Monday and Friday.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th St. and B'way. REV. R. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Influence of the Bible Upon World's Literature." 8, "Why Does God Permit the Terrible War?"

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON.
11 A. M., "WHY MEN GO HUNGRY."
Strangers in the city cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 924 and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. David Lee Jamison of Albany will preach morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.
Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9. July 16, Chas. W. Harvey, Nat. Y. M. C. A. Secretary for China, speaks on "China's Hope."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Mr. J. B. Phillips of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
Rev. Charles Winter, Musical Evangelist, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. and conduct Evangelistic Services every night except Monday.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 30 EAST 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Prayer of Prayers."
8 P. M.—"The Call of Zaccheus."

THE CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH. 235 East 83d St.—GORDON HIGHAM at 11 and 8. Special Services.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street.
REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, PASTOR.
11 & 8, Rev. A. J. Ramsay, Dean of Union Missionary Training Institute.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. FRANK W. PATTISON.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"A Spoiled Name."
8 P. M.—"And it Was Night."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third, Fourth, and Sixth Churches.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor. Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "The World That Divine Science Reveals."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS.
SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Central Park West and 64th St.
July 18, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Ideals of Friendship, from Aristotle to Our Own Time."

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Regular services at 10:30 A. M. Special prayers will be offered in behalf of Free Russia.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Clarence Paul McClelland.
8 P. M.—Rev. Leland P. Carp.
7 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian. "The Power of the Infinite."

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—W. Goodyear and Chas. Charters.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. F. P. Howard.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mr. Charles Charters.
Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Clara Barstow.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 32d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., subject, "Lesson in Divine Metaphysics." Higher thought teaching. Collection.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "A New Courage and a New Strength."

UNITY SOCIETY, 23 West 72d St.
CHRISTIAN HEALING.
Mrs. VAN MARTER, Speaker.
11—"If You Would Hit the Mark Have a Target."
8—Solomon's Prayer, and Its Results.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by Rev. HENRY M. DYCKMAN.
11 A. M.—"THE ADVENTURE OF FAITH."
4:30 P. M.—"LAYING FOUNDATIONS."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor.
11.—Rev. Benjamin Franklin Butts.
8.—Union Meeting in Tent, Fort Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. John C. Faries, Ph. D., preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "A Patriot's Curse."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 156th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D.
REV. G. F. DEWEY, Assistant Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers.
7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam at 105th.
Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A.
Topic: "To What Is the World Coming?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams.
Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 156th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rev. Harold A. Lynch.
8 P. M.—War Problems—Mr. Sinclair Kennedy of Boston, "The National Energy."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services 7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Mr. Burgess).. 11:00 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, VERY REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, REV. FLOYD S. LEACH.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM. Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"Jesus, the Complete Man."
8 P. M.—"Following Afar Off."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister.
Rev. C. F. Carter, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M.
PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT.
Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations.
Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 9th Av.

THEOSOPHY.

NEW YORK LODGE, Theosophical Society, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Tuesday, July 17th, 8:15 P. M., "The Value of Theosophy in the World," by Miss Mabel Schmidt. Lending Library.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN, "IS JESUS MAN'S IDEAL?"

Y. M. C. A.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN. (LADIES' DAY.)
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. Subject: "A Government Bond—a Bonus and a Guarantee." 8:00 P. M., Rev. E. B. FITCH.

TENT EVANGEL, TENT EVANGEL, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
DR. CHAS. INGLIS OF LONDON. NOTED NORTHFIELD SPEAKER
Sunday, 4 and 8; week days, 3 and 8, including Monday.
NEW YORK'S SUMMER REVIVAL CENTRE.

TENT FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 176th Street.
8 P. M.—Dr. Arthur J. Smith of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City. Dr. Smith will speak every night during week except Sunday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda.—"Secret of Concentration." 8 P. M.

"WILL RUSSIA FAIL THE UNITED States and the Allies in the War?" A remarkable lecture founded on a great Bible prophecy. Sunday, 8 P. M., Everson's Big Tent, 59th St. and Broadway. Professor C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Free. Professor Everson speaks every night, except Saturday.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 290 8th Av., at 9:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—11 A. M., Sermon by the Associate Pastor, Rev. William F. Kettle, "The Great Disclosure." No evening service.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place. Sunday, 11 A. M., Rev. F. R. GRIFFIN of Montreal.

This Man Deserted From the German Army!

HE was sick at heart—appalled by the accumulating horror of it all!

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